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Steady Advance by British, Soviet Forces in Iran

London, Aug. 26.

BRITISH forces in Iran have met with little resistance, it is authoritatively learned in London.

According to a communique, issued in Simla this morning, dealing with British operations in Iran, it is revealed that General Wavell's troops have occupied the oil installations at Naftishah and the small town of Kasrishirin. No serious opposition was encountered by British troops, and there were no signs of hostile feeling on the part of the Iranian people.

British air-borne troops have taken steps to protect British families employed by the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company.

The Iranian oil fields, to which the Simla communique refers, lie in the south-west of the country, and an oil pipe-line runs from this region to Baghdad.

British forces are advancing from various points in Iraq and another contingent landed from the sea at Bandar Shapur, at the head of the Persian gulf.

General Wavell's troops are moving into a country of high rugged mountains, with a vast desert plateau in the centre.

Russian Advance

In the north of Iran, Russian troops have crossed the frontier at at least two points from the Caucasus, and are advancing in the direction of Tabriz and Ardebil. These forces, late last night, were reported to have penetrated 25 miles, and the advance has continued.

Tabriz is some 60 miles from the Russian frontier and has a population of over 200,000, being second only in size to Teheran, the capital of Iran. Ardebil, away to the east, and nearer the Caspian Sea is much smaller.

Another Russian column is advancing from the east coast of the Caspian Sea, and is converging on Azerbaijan, in the north-east of Iran.

Leaflets Dropped

Leaflets were dropped on Teheran by the R.A.F., which explained the reason for British operations, also stating that Britain had no quarrel with the Iranian people, and no designs on their indepedendence, or territory.

It is not known at present whether it is the intention of the Russian and British forces to join each other, but this is not likely to take place in the immediate future.

At the moment, it is intended that the Russians will occupy one section of the country, and the British the other.—Reuter.

Swift Thrust

London, Aug. 26.

Anglo-Russian forces were pushing swiftly into Iran and appeared to be aiming chiefly at the Teheran oilfields, the western part and Bushire three keypoints with the greatest strategy and lure to the Germans a survey of all available reports showed today.

British military experts, speculating on the possible points of entry, said that many points would be utilized in an effort to crush quickly and effectively any assistance which may be furnished by the Axis.

The Anglo-Russian campaign was expected to take a week despite the advantages of terrain for the defenders, the British military experts said.

The precarious position along the whole Russo-German front, particularly the threat to Marshal Semion Budenny's forces defending the in-

[United Press.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

Anglo-Soviet Step In Iran Fully Justified

London, Aug. 26.

Although the full text of the Iranian Government's reply to the memorandum of the British Government of August 16 has not yet been received, a summary makes clear that the Iranian authorities were not prepared to fall in with the urgent recommendations of the British and Soviet Governments, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.

The Iranian Government declares that it had been its policy to ask all those foreigners to leave the country who had no special employment and whose presence there was unnecessary besides those whose positions could be filled by Iranians. It adds that this policy was being carried out with greater care and speed as a result of the British Government's representations. Furthermore, as the entry into the country, residence and movement of foreigners was controlled, there was no cause for anxiety since nothing had occurred to justify it.

"Neutrality"

The Government emphasized that their neutrality would not allow them to put into practice in respect of nationals of one State steps which would be contrary to their treaties and which would lead to abandonment of their rigidly neutral course.

These superficially admirable sentiments do not accord well with the evident intention of the Iranian Government not to interfere with the large German community in Iran.

There is no doubt that Germany had every intention of using her nationals in Iran as and when the war situation required. There is reason to believe that, counting on complacency and inactivity by the British Government, the Germans hoped to make further efforts to establish themselves in the Middle East where, in addition to a threat to British interests, they would be in a position to exert considerable additional pressure upon Turkey and would menace the whole Arab world.

Strong Approval

On this occasion, Great Britain has not been prepared to wait and there is reason to believe that the line taken will meet with strong approval of all friends of Democracy.

Intimidated by Nazi methods and military might Iran has always been reluctant to take any step, however well it might have been justified, which was liable to offend Germany. There has also been too ready an acquiescence in any demands the Germans put forward. German penetration in Iran has aroused much anxiety in Russia because an air attack from Iran bases would take the Soviet oilfields in the rear.

For this and other strategic reasons, Russia has always shown the keenest interest in Iran, designed to ensure that she shall not be dominated by any foreign Power.—Reuter.

Russians Enter Iran at Two Points

Moscow, Aug. 26.

Soviet troops, apparently unresisted, marched into Iran yesterday morning and advanced 30 miles in the first few hours, the High Command officially announced today at 1 p.m.

The Soviet forces crossed the Iranian frontier at two points, at Dzhulfa toward Tabriz, about 100 miles from the Turkish border, and at Araks toward Ardebil, 60 miles from the Caspian Sea, the official announcement revealed.

This was the sole official news regarding the new operations, although this morning similar news was published in despatches from Tibilissi, Georgian capital.—United Press.

Mutual Respect Between British, Indian Troops

Bhopal, Aug. 26.

A perfect spirit of comradeship and mutual respect prevails between British and Indian troops on the fronts where they are fighting shoulder to shoulder, declared an Indian officer who is now on leave from active service in the Middle East.

He added that the fighting ability of the Indian soldier was considered equal to the best in the world. Indian troops were well looked after, and had absolute confidence in the ultimate victory of the Allies.—Reuter.

British, U.S. Press Approve Action in Iran

London, Aug. 26.

GREAT Britain and Soviet Russia, in entering Iran, took the only course that remained open to them since the Iranian authorities either would not or could not recognize the danger to their country from Nazi agents inside Iran—that is the consensus of British newspaper opinion on the "first opportunity of joint military action with our new Allies," which meets with unanimous approval.

There is considerable satisfaction at this "former policy of suicidal inaction." Turkey, in particular, it is said, should be reassured in view of her past criticisms of British weakness.

Not Too Late

Hope is expressed that the Iranian authorities will even now realize that their country's interests will be best served by expelling the Nazis and not "imitate the pitiful folly of Vichy in spilling innocent blood to fight Hitler's battles."

"The Times" writes: "The final reply of the Iranian Government—with its vague reference to the presence of 'foreigners' and its wilful refusal to recognize any grounds for concern—left Great Britain and Russia with no option but to act. It makes little difference whether the Iranian authorities have been inspired by sympathy with German designs or by fear of the consequences of resisting them. If they are either unwilling or unable to remove the danger and unwanted Nazi intruders, then action must be taken for them by those whose interests, equally with those of Iran herself, are at stake."

The motives and purposes of Anglo-Russian intervention are sufficiently clear to afford no ground for anxiety in neighbouring countries as to the scope of operations, the paper says. The Nazi danger is too familiar and too close throughout the Middle East for any misunderstanding of its insidious character.—Reuter.

U.S. Approval

New York, Aug. 26.

The British and Soviet move into Iran captured the headlines in New York morning newspapers today and monopolized the attention of radio commentators. The news has produced a wave of enthusiasm, coupled with a realistic analysis of the benefits accruing from this step.

The British justification for the action is wholeheartedly endorsed, while opposition circles have been favourably impressed by this display of British resolution. German indignation provided radio commentators with comic relief at Dr. Goebbel's expense and it was felt that the Germans could do little to assist Iran.

The "New York Times" writes: "The Iranians are extraordinarily lucky that the British got there first. The move has a high value for fortifying Russian resistance since the route through the Persian Gulf is the shortest supply line for British and United States material."—Reuter.

Explanatory Soviet Note To Iran

Moscow, Aug. 26.

A Soviet note to the Iranian Ambassador stated that all privileges extended to Russians on Iranian territory which were humiliating to Iranian sovereignty were abrogated. Various Russian enterprises in Iran were handed over to the Iranian Government. By this, the Soviet Government proved to the Iranian people their readiness to assist the development and prosperity of Iran.

"By the treaty of February 26, 1921, the Soviet Government returned to Iran islands along the coast of Astrabatsk and Gorndatsk provinces of various establishments which were formerly exploited by the Czarist Government. Further treaties between the Soviet Government and Iran also give proof of the constant friendly intentions of the U.S.S.R. towards Iran. During recent years, the Soviet Government took new steps to consolidate and develop the economic welfare of Iran.

Difficulties

"Nevertheless even in the fundamental treaty of February 26, 1921 it had been foreseen that difficulties might arise in view of the possibility that the territory of Iran might be exploited by enemy elements against the U.S.S.R. and Iran itself by using this territory as a base for aggression against the U.S.S.R.

"Agents of German Fascism (Note here gives the names of agents and of commercial firms by which they are employed) have reached their limits in their subversive activities in attempting to introduce into the Soviet province of Azerbaijan and oil regions of Baku, groups of saboteurs and terrorists.

"On the other hand, their activities were also directed at engineering a military coup in Iran itself.

"With the arrival in Teheran from Iraq of the chief of the German secret service in Iraq, Gammot, and his assistant, Mayer, and with the close co-operation of the German Embassy at Teheran, armed groups were formed in the frontier region with a view to organizing sabotage activities in the Baku region and other districts.

Nazi Activity

"German agents at various points in Iran territory have established dumps of arms and ammunition, especially in the northern provinces of Iran. In the neighbourhood of Mianeh, they had prepared over 50 tons of explosives. In the Teheran district, they gave military instructions to German residents to further their criminal intentions.

"Fifty-six German secret servicemen have penetrated into a number of big industrial concerns. Especially dangerous is the activity of Krupp. Von Radonovitch, director of the German firm of Siemens, is another notorious German spy, and likewise his assistant, Wolff. These German agents are trampling the elementary rights of the Iranians and, with complete disregard of Iranian sovereignty, are preparing Iranian territory as a base for aggression against the U.S.S.R.

Grave Danger to Russia

"This situation in Iran constitutes a grave danger and it imposes upon the U.S.S.R. Government the necessity of taking all measures required for their own security, measures which it is not only their right but also their duty to take for their self-defence in strict accordance with paragraph 6 of the Treaty of 1921. Since the German aggression on the U.S.S.R. the Soviet Government have thrice given warning to the Iranian Government on June 26, July 19, and August 16 regarding the danger represented by subversive and diversionist activities of German agents and spies.

"On June 26, the Soviet Government informed the Shah of Iran that they possessed reliable information that a political *coup d'etat* was being prepared by the Germans.

"On July 19, the U.S.S.R. Government, in conjunction with the British Government, drew the attention of the Iranian Government to the necessity of putting a stop to the activities of German agents which equally constituted a threat to the security and interests of Iran and her neighbour States. At the same time, the Soviet Government and the British Government stressed the necessity of expelling the Germans whose presence on Iran territory was against the interests of Iran itself and of the U.S.S.R. and great Britain.

Third Warning

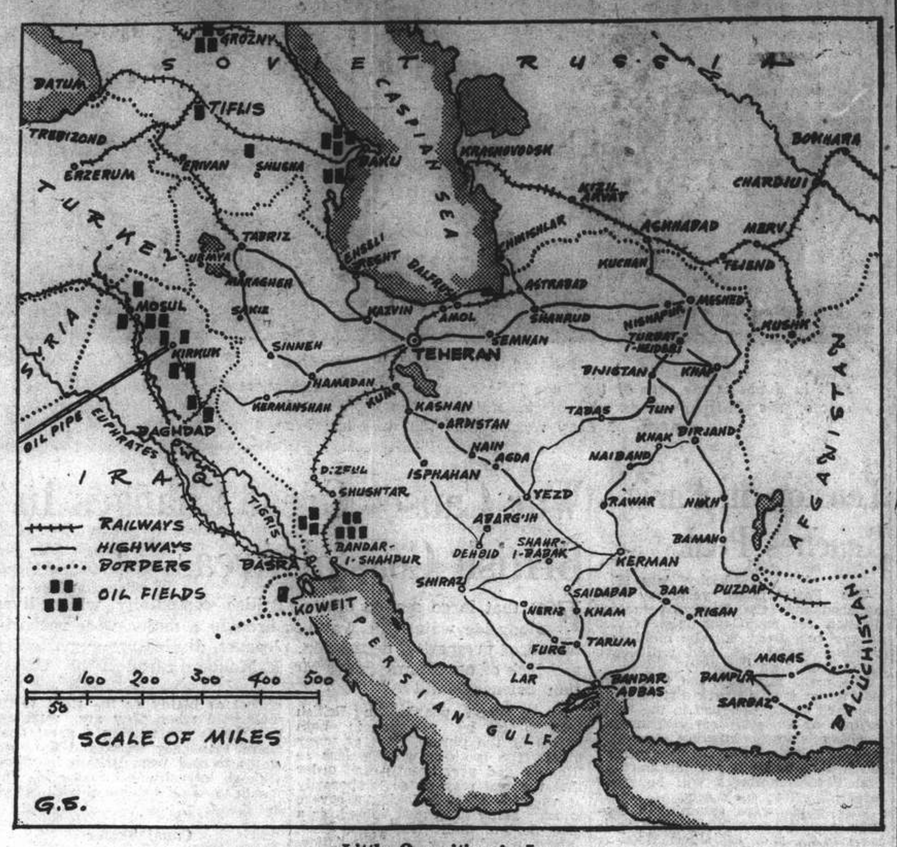
"On August 16, the Soviet Government, again acting in conjunction with the British Government, delivered a third warning to Iran urging the necessity of taking steps to stop the dangerous activity of the German agents and to expel them from the country.

"Thus, on three occasions, the Soviet Government have warned Iran of the danger which on the one hand threatens the interests of Iran and on the other those of Great Britain and the U.S.S.R., and of the necessity of taking drastic steps to counter this danger.

"It is regrettable that the Iranian Government, in their reply to these representations, refused to undertake any measures against the dangerous activities of the German agents, by this very fact encouraging these German agents to continue their criminal work. The Soviet Government found themselves confronted with the necessity of taking immediate steps in exercising their rights by virtue of Paragraph 6 of the 1921 Treaty, in the form of the despatch of troops to Iranian territory for a temporary occupation with a view to safeguarding the security of the U.S.S.R. These measures are in no way directed against the Iranian people.

No Territorial Design

"The U.S.S.R. has no territorial desire nor any intention directed against the independence of Iran. The military measures undertaken by the Soviet Government are solely directed against the danger created by the hostile activities of the Germans. As soon as the danger threatening the U.S.S.R. has disappeared the Soviet Government, in obedience to its obligations undertaken in the 1921 Treaty, will withdraw its forces from Iranian territory."—Reuter.



Little Opposition in Iran

British and Soviet troops advancing in Iran have so far encountered little opposition. British and Indian forces, under the command of General Wavell, have occupied oil installations at Naftishah, in the south-west. Another force has landed at Bandar Shapur, at the head of the Persian Gulf. Various other columns are entering the country from points in Iraq. In the north, Soviet troops are moving on Tabriz, and are reported to have penetrated Iran to a depth of some 25 miles from the Russian border.

Churchill Bitterly Attacked By Japanese Army Spokesman

A DELIBERATE and scathing attack on the British Prime Minister's speech was delivered at the Japanese press conference yesterday by Lieut. Colonel K. Akiyama, the Army spokesman, when he sarcastically prophesied that the next British invasion would be into the domain of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Pointing out that the pretext of the recent British invasion of Iran was that elements undesirable to the British Government were residing in the country, the Government of which did not give full consent to the British request to expel them, he continued: "If such a pretext is justifiable, there are in the S.M.C. many equally undesirable characters, so the city of Shanghai may be the next and the Municipal Council may receive an ultimatum from the British."

Underlining the fact that the invasion into Iran was carried out on the very morning after the Prime Minister had made his speech, Colonel Akiyama declared: "We don't know what relation there may have existed between the speech and the invasion, but it is obvious that Mr. Churchill had the invasion in mind when he made the speech. Mr. Churchill has branded the Japanese military operations in China as "aggression" and has accused the alleged Japanese territorial ambitions—which, as a matter of fact, do not exist—of stretching towards Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines.

"From the Japanese point of view, it is the policy of Mr. Churchill that must be accused.... If the allegation that undesirable elements live in a certain place justifies an invasion, we are constrained to recall that there existed in China many undesirable elements before hostilities broke out."

Full Force of Attack

Switching the full force of his attack on to the person of the British Prime Minister and speaking, presumably, on behalf of the entire Japanese nation, Colonel Akiyama went on: "We are not worried by the accusation of Mr. Churchill, we have not been informed of whatever success he may have gained thus far, but we have been informed of the many publicity stunts attempted by him and we believe that he has failed as a propagandist as we have seen what he has done on the day following his oration. Therefore, so far as Japan is concerned, his attempt as a propagandist has failed.

"A sort of threat to Japan, which was contained in Mr. Churchill's speech, is of no avail and we are not afraid of any such threats. What we observe with greater concern is the ulterior motive contained in the speech—that is, an attempt to induce the United States to enter the war.

"We Have Had Enough"

"We have had enough of British propaganda already," continued the spokesman. "On the day following the landing of the Japanese forces in Saigon, the British Consulate there spread a rumour to the effect that, as a result of an agreement between the British and Thailand, a large force would be sent to the Thai border. On the next day another rumour was circulated, indicating that great numbers of bombers would fly from Singapore to Saigon to bomb the city.

"Such propaganda," Colonel Akiyama concluded, "cannot change the attitude and policy of Japan. So far as the "China Incident is concerned, the Japanese army has never lost sight of its original purpose and is fully confident that our case is justified."

High Japanese Officer Said Shot in Hongkew

A Japanese officer of high rank was shot by a Japanese soldier in Dixwell Road, Hongkew, yesterday, according to unconfirmed reports circulated in the Settlement. These reports were emphatically denied by the Japanese authorities.

Accordiing to the reports the shooting was witnessed by a Chinese who immediately made a report, it was stated. Both Nanking and Chungking Chinese newspapers in Shanghai last night had been informed of the alleged shooting from various sources, and had been given the name of the alleged victim.

Giving credence to reports that something unusually serious had occurred in Hongkew last night was the fact that the strictest precautions ever taken by the Japanese authorities there were put into effect from 7 p.m. until shortly after 11 p.m.

Armoured Cars Out

Armoured cars were patrolling the streets north of the creek throughout the night and all exits and entrances from Hongkew into the south of the creek area were closed. Strict searches were being carried out in many districts and on every bridge the usual quota of entries was increased.

Thousands of Chinese were unable to enter Hongkew and similar scenes to those which were witnessed on Monday night, when all bridges were closed following the shooting of two Japanese in East Seward Road, were seen.

Along the Bund hundreds of tramcars were forced to halt in one long line while waiting for permission to proceed to the depot in Hongkew and cars and trucks were similarly halted. Hundreds of Chinese thronged the pavements on both sides of the Bund until the bridges were opened to them. Foreigners were allowed to enter and leave Hongkew.

Bombay Restricts Raw Cotton to Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Trade officials at Bombay on August 20 ordered cotton exporters to apply for permission to export raw cotton to Japan, reports reaching the Foreign Office Commerce Bureau revealed.

It was reported the restrictions affect Japan proper, as well as Manchoukuo, Korea, Formosa, the Kwantung Territory, Japanese Saghalien, and Japanese mandated South Seas islands.

Informed quarters here believed the measure was a preliminary step in the enforcement of a quota system for raw cotton exports to Japan in the near future.—Domei.

U.S. and Japan Negotiating Over Oil Shipments to Soviet Koh Ishii Reveals

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

That negotiations were in progress between Japan and the United States in regard to the sending of oil to Soviet Russia from America was admitted today by the Government spokesman, Mr. Koh Ishii, at today's press conference.

He said, however, that no talk was going on between the Japanese Ambassador in Moscow, Mr. Tatekawa, and Soviet authorities.

Asked about a press report that American oil tankers would be convoyed to Vladivostock, the spokesman replied that he had no information on the subject.

Questioned regarding the freezing of American assets, Mr. Ishii declared that the Japanese Government was strictly observing the principle of reciprocity. He expressed the opinion that the freezing regulations of the N.E.I. were not so strict.

On the question of a resumption of trade with the N.E.I., the spokesman asserted that the matter was still under discussion, and much progress had been recorded.

Asked regarding Article 9 of the Portsmouth Treaty of 1905, which stipulated the non-fortification of the Straits of Soya and Tartary as well as their free navigation, the spokesman said the provision must be interpreted in the light of the changed international situation.—Reuter.

Dinner in Honour Of Duke of Kent

Washington, Aug. 26.

An informal dinner was given last night in honour of the Duke of Kent, which was attended by the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and high-ranking British and American officials.

Places were set for 19 diners, including Sir Ronald Campbell, British Minister to the United States; Lord and Lady Mountbatten, and Mr. Harry Hopkins.—Reuter.

Nazi Industrial Centres Heavily Raided by R.A.F.

London, Aug. 26.

It is learned that Mannheim and Karlsruhe, both great chemical and engineering centres, were the prinicipal objectives of British bombers last night.

Mannheim is also a centre of a great network of railways and a Rhine river port.

Though the weather was mainly unfavourable, there were clear intervals over both targets, where large fires were left burning. Six British aircraft are missing.

The only enemy air activity over Britain last night occurred before midnight and was on a very small scale, according to this morning's Air Ministry and Ministry of Home Security communique.

"Bombs were dropped at two points on the coast of South Wales and at one point in south-west England, causing no casualties and only slight damage," the communique reveals.

Sardinia Attacked

Successful attacks by Swordfish aircraft on military objectives north and south of Tempio, on the island of Sardinia are recorded in an Admiralty communique.

The targets, it says, were left burning fiercely.

During these operations, one Junkers 88 was shot down into the sea, and an Italian float-plane was successfully engaged by naval fighters and severely damaged before it made good its escape.

British forces suffered no casualties.—Reuter.

Dusseldorf Bombed

London, Aug. 26.

Operations by British bombers were still restricted by bad weather on Sunday night, states an Air Ministry communique.

Communications and industrial objectives at Dusseldorf were sharply attacked. Three bombers failed to return, while an aircraft of the Coastal Command is missing from patrol over the North Sea on Sunday morning.—Reuter.

Middle-East Activity

Cairo, Aug. 26.

British bombers are still busy in the Middle East. Large forces of R.A.F. heavy bombers dropped nearly 20 tons of bombs on docks and supply and petrol dumps in Tripoli during the night of August 23 and 24, says an R.A.F. communique.

Many direct hits were obtained, and more than 30 large fires started. One was so big that it was visible 135 miles away. After the bomb attack, British aircraft machinegunned objectives in the harbour area. The attack was carried out from a very low altitude.

Sollum Bombed

During the same night other aircraft bombed enemy encampments in Sollum and Bardia areas, while in the Gulf of Sirtey a schooner and an escort vessel were attacked and sunk.

On Sunday R.A.F. fighters in the Mediterranean intercepted a number of German dive-bombers which attempted to attack British shipping and shot one down into the sea.

All British aircraft returned safely from these operations.—Reuter.

Former U.S. Destroyer Sunk

London, Aug. 26.

A former American destroyer, the Bath, manned by Norwegians, has been sunk.—Reuter.

No Nazi Progress in Leningrad Sector

London, Aug. 26.

THE German drive in the Leningrad sector has made no further progress. It is not yet clear whether their advance from Novgorod will be aimed at Leningrad itself, or at cutting the vital Leningrad-Moscow railway, now only 50 miles west of their present position.

The Germans, who have thrust into the Leningrad sector from Estonia, are now speaking of their tightening grip in Tallinn, the capital. The Russians are expected to defend the Estonian capital well, as it is an important base for their naval operations in the Baltic, where, only yesterday, they sank four more enemy transports.

Defiant Challenge

Leningrad itself has broadcast this defiant challenge: the city is ready to repel the enemy with a decisive blow. The Fascists will never pass, it asserts.

Meanwhile, rain has fallen at the front for the past 24 hours. If this rain continues, says Reuters Correspondent in Moscow, it may have an enormous effect in slowing down German operations. Already many roads are bogged, and Nazi tanks will find it difficult to make cross-country trips in the country around Leningrad, and in the Ukraine.

In the Ukraine, German troops are now trying to occupy the entire right bank of the Dnieper, and the Russians are fighting hard in several places as they retire to the Dnieper crossing.

Constant Fighting

Fighting has raged unceasingly around the great city of Dniepropetrovsk, near where the Dnieper rapids begin. There is no news to support the Germans' latest claim to be out-flanking large forces of Marshal Budenny's army.

The Germans are seeking to indicate that the left wing, near Kiev, and the right wing, near Gomel, are closing in on the Russians. As a large part of the Pripet Marshes lie between the two German armies, it is not clear how they can have joined up.

There is no doubt that further north, sustained Russian counter-offensives in the central sector are relieving German pressure in the Smolensk and Gomel sectors.

There is no fresh news of the battle for Odessa. The Russians report another naval success in sinking a German submarine.—Reuter.

Threat to Leningrad

Mocow, Aug. 26.

The threat to Leningrad increased considerably today with the Red Army's evacuation of Novgorod, on the north shore of Lake Ilmen, 100 miles south of Leningrad and only 40 miles from the Moscow-Leningrad railroad.

Heavy fighting on all other fronts continued, with the Red Army stoutly holding all German drives, according to official communiques.

The German thrust toward Leningrad in the direction of Kingisepp, 75 miles to the west, was being bitterly resisted by the Russians, the communiques stated.

Battles in the Odessa, Gomel and Dnieperopetrovsky areas continued unabated without any apparent changes indicated in the communiques.—United Press.

Nazis Change Tank Tactics

Ankara, Aug. 26.

Great War tank tactics are being adopted by the Germans, according to observers at the Russian front. Tanks are now advancing with infantry, and the maximum distance between tanks and infantry must not exceed 15 miles. At night, all tanks must retire behind infantry.

These tactics have been adopted following destruction by the Russians of many Nazi advanced units.—Reuter.

Philippines Can Issue Licences for Russia

Manila, Aug. 26.

The office of Mr. Francis B. Sayre, United States High Commissioner to the Philippines, today announced that it had received authority to issue general licences for export of Philippine strategic materials to Russia.

Authoritative sources said that no applications had been received thus far, principally due to the shipping shortage and the absence of any Soviet purchasing agents.

It has been more than three months since a Soviet ship visited the Philippines because trade was cut off through export control because authorities suspected materials were being transhipped to Germany.

Russia ordinarily buys nothing from the Philippines, but six months ago the Soviets made substantial purchases of coconut oil, copra and hemp. Russia did not want Philippines metal.—United Press.

War Factories in Leningrad Ready For Destruction

Vichy, Aug. 26.

Despatches from the Leningrad sector or the Russian front reported yesterday that war factories continued to operate 24 hours daily but alongside the munition workers stand "battalions of destruction" ready to blow up the factories as soon as workers rush out if the city's fall becomes inevitable.

According to the "Paris Soir" reporter, Leningrad yesterday heard the thunder of cannon from three sides.

Products of munitions factories are taken either directly to the forts and trenches or are placed in huge underground reserves as the whole city became an armed camp. The "Battalions of destruction" were ordered to participate in the defence of the city as long as possible.

It was understood that the menace to Leningrad was greatest from the southwest and the closest the Germans were reported to have reached was Gadsichinka, which is a railway junction about 25 miles outside Leningrad.—United Press.

Russian Fighting Remains West of Dnieper River

London, Aug. 26.

There is still no confirmation in London that the Germans have any bridgeheads across the Dnieper, and the main part of the fighting thus remains west of the river.

While circumstantial evidence shows that the Dniepropetrovsk dam has been blown up, no official statement has been received to that effect from the Russian Government.

Fighting continues to be intense on the Leningrad front, but there has been no marked move. In the Smolensk-Gomel area it is known that the Russians are counterattacking, but no details have reached London.

Both Russian and German communiques are exceedingly laconic and add nothing to our knowledge of the situation on the eastern front says the latest military commentary by "Annalist," which continues:

Severe Fighting

"The Russian communique speaks of severe fighting at Kexholm, Novgorod and Dniepropetrovsk, while the German communique says that operations are proceeding satisfactorily according to plan. It would seem, therefore, that neither side has any special claim to record, and no further advance has been scored in the Leningrad sector.

"Independent information suggests that Marshal Timeshenko's counter-offensive is gathering momentum to relieve German pressure in the Dnieper Bend, where the famous industrial centre of Dniepropetrovsk is mentioned for the first time.

Russian Control

"There is, however, no suggestion that the Germans have anywhere been able to etsablish themselves on the east bank of the river. The German admission that Russian bridgeheads are being attacked suggests that Marshal Budenny is still in comfortable control of the river, and that the Russian garrison in Odessa is proving a nasty thorn in the German flank.

"The most important development, however, is taking place in the region of the Caucasus, where British and Russian forces are likely to establish a junction very soon. The effect of this open and expeditious route for supplies and, if necessary, reinforcements, should have an appreciable result on operations in southern Russia.

"Possibilities of early R.A.F. collaboration must not be overlooked."—Reuter.

Daily Necessaries to Be Rationed in Manchoukuo

Changchun, Aug. 26.

Next month, the Manchoukuo Government is to place 15 daily necessaries including rice under ration.

The fifteen affected goods are rice, flour, kaoliang, maize, millet, bean oil, dairy products, sugar, matches, salt, kerosene oil, cotton goods, elastic-topped socks, rubber shoes and sport shoes.—Reuter.

Russian Armies Withdrawing Methodically Across Dnieper

By Reuters Special Correspondent

Moscow, Aug. 26.

THE mention of Dniepropetrovsk in a Soviet communique yesterday is the first official mention of the southern Ukraine front since the Soviet admission of the fall of Krivoyrog and Nikolaiev last week.

In the interval there had been an important new German push in the Gomel and Novgorod sectors, but southern Ukraine did not lose in importance.

German insistence on the fact that the Russians were holding Dnieper bridgeheads was a clear indication that the Russians were methodically withdrawing, and that the Germans had failed either to encircle Marshal Budenny's army or a large part of it, or to gain control of any crossings of the lower Dnieper.

Russian Rearguard Action

There is strong reason to believe that mention of Dniepropetrovsk refers to a successful Russian rearguard action. The question arises what good to the Germans is the occupation of the Ukraine if they must reckon with the passive resistance of peasants. Further in the long run the Ukraine, with its almost completely tractorized agriculture will be quite useless unless the Germans are able to provide vast quantities of petrol—which obviously they cannot.

The plight of the peasants under the Nazis is grievous, but most of them will no doubt manage to survive for a time with clandestine stocks.

"Rain and Mud"

An important thing has happened which, if it continues, may have an enormous effect in slowing-up German operations on all or many parts of the front. It is the entry into the war of Russia's allies—rain and mud. It has been raining heavily for the last 24 hours, and roads other than the not very numerous main roads have become bogged. Movements of tanks across country are unlikely for the present either on the soft soil of the Ukraine or in the marshy country around Leningrad.—Reuter.

*Steady Advance by British, Soviet Forces in Iran

(Continued from page 1)

dustrial Ukraine region, gateway to the Caucasus oil wells, emphasized the necessity for Britain and Russia to gain quick command of Iran's strategic points.

Position Analysed

British experts, analyzing the opening phase of the campaign, believed that the British also would push from the Mosul oil area because of the good motor road running from there to Teheran and also along the road from Baghdad to Teheran as well as from Bushire and several other places.

The Soviets, with three frontiers with Iran, had several possible avenues of invasion, the military experts pointed out.

The Russians could march in from the Caucasus, whence entry already had started, the southern coast of the Caspian Sea and the Turkestan border along north-east Iran, they said.

The Russians were expected probably to enter from Turkestan, taking the road linking Asjhayd with Eshed in the main secondary push.

The campaign should yield the British at least six airfields from which the R.A.F. could help the Russians defending the Ukraine and the Causasus and open the back door to sorely needed fighting planes which could be rushed to Russia. Supplies also could be sent to Russia through this back door route.—United Press.

No Serious Resistance

London, Aug. 26.

British units which entered Iran yesterday encountered some resistance, but it is not yet known where this occurred or how serious the resistance was, according to the latest news from Iran available in authoritative circles in London.

One British contingent made a landing from the sea in the Persian Gulf, at Bandar Shapur. It is believed that this contingent met with some resistance, but this is not yet definitely confirmed.

The Iranian Premier is reported to have announced that British forces bombed and shelled several Iranian towns.

Indian Troops in Iran

British forces entering Iran include both British and Indian troops, but it is understood that no Dominion troops are involved.

It is learned authoritatively in London that the British Minister in Teheran saw representatives of the Iran Government at a very early hour on Monday morning to inform them of the British views and intentions. The action which the British Government has taken of a military character in Iran is directed exclusively against the Germans. Great Britain is not at war with Iran.

They will be dealt with gently and mercifully in the same manner as were the people of Iraq, who were also drawn into the tangled scheme of Nazi intrigues. Although no details have yet transpired, it is clear that British military efforts must be directed towards two main ends—safeguarding Iranian oil-fields and keeping open the line of communications with Soviet Russia in the Caucasus.

Lines of Advance

Two obvious lines of advance are thus indicated—one being from Mosul and Baghdad towards Urumiah and Tabriz, the other from Basrah to guard the oilfields.

It is possible that troops from Baluchistan may advance across the southern boundaries of Iran to complete the occupation and convince Teheran of the futility of resistance.

The Persian army is small and badly equipped and is not likely to offer serious resistance.

The British Government yesterday notified Iran's neighbours and two other Moslem states of the action taken in Iran and the reasons for it. The countries concerned are Turkey, Egypt, Iraq, Afghanistan and Saudi Arabia.

Turkey Reassured

The Turkish Government, in particular, has been assured that the British Government pledge themselves in all circumstances to do nothing that would damage Turkey's interests.

The assurance given Iran regarding her political independence and territorial integrity was conveyed to the Turkish Government.

The British Government have specifically undertaken to interfere as little as possible with domestic economy and life in Iran. The United States Government have also been kept fully informed of the action taken by the British and Soviet Governments.

For his knowledge of foreign affairs the Shah has had to depend entirely upon advice, and some of this may not have been altogether disinterested, it is stated. For years Iran, and to a lessor degree Iraq, has been the hotbed of German intrigues directed against the Middle East, and latterly these subversive activities have also embraced Russia.

Action Welcomed

The joint Anglo-Russian action, designed among other things to forestall a Nazi coup d'etat, will doubtless be welcomed throughout the Islamic countries, especially as it is emphasized that Iran's political independence and territorial integrity are not at stake.

As the British are entering from the south, it seems that General Wavell has decided to make most of Iran's principal railway route. This runs from Bandar Shapur, on the Persian Gluf, to the Caspian Sea at Bandar Shah and passes through Teheran on its way. There is no direct connection between this line and Russian railways, but there is a short line some miles long which runs to a point near the Turkish-Soviet-Iran border, joining the railway between the Russian Black Sea oil port of Batum and the other oil port of Baku, on the Caspian.

Railway Safeguarded

As the Russians are said to be entering Iran from the Caucasus, thus the Anglo-Russian advance at once safeguards the railway and more than one great oil-bearing centre.

Iran's roads—mostly poor in quality—will provide a few difficulties for mechanized or semi-mechanized transport. Though much of the terrain is mountainous, this will not come amiss to General Wavell's forces, most of whom will have had Indian frontier experience, where conditions are much more arduous.

As the British can operate from the Persian Gulf, communications need not necessarily depend entirely upon seaborne traffic. True, distances are great, but Quetta can afford to think in terms of distance as she has a ready and adequate supply of high-grade petrol practically on her own doorstep in the oil wells and refineries of Attock, in northern India.—Reuter.

Soviet Advance

Moscow, Aug. 26.

Russian troops have advanced 40 kilometres into Iran and the advance continues, according to the official Soviet news agency, Tass.

The Soviet and British decision to deal effectively with the danger which the situation in Iran presented to both Powers in their struggle against Germany was announced on the radio in full detail to the Soviet people yesterday.

No Surprise

It dos not come as any surprise to informed observers. The measured terms of the Soviet Note handed to the Iranian Ambassador speak for themselves. They make clear that there is no question of any aggression by the Soviet which is acting entirely in self-defence and bases its action on a clause in the Soviet-Iran Treaty. The Iranian Government had been given three separate warnings regarding the attitude which the Soviet Government was obliged to take in view of continued activity in Iran of German agents.

From the early part of last year, there was a steady flow of these agents through the Balkans and Turkey on their way to Iran, and in recent months it had become increasingly clear that these agents had obtained considerable influence through commercial enterprises they were running or helping to run.

It is felt here that no such situation could be allowed to develop in Iran as was produced in Iraq. The Soviet British decision nips in the bud any such possibility. At the same time, two terms of the Soviet Note make it very clear that the Soviet Union has no territorial designs on Iran.

The fact that the British and Soviet Governments are acting in concert will be welcomed here as further practical proof of their determination to act jointly in crushing Hitler's plans.—Reuter.

All Exports to Iran Prohibited

London, Aug. 26.

The Board of Trade has made an order prohibiting all export of goods to Iran, except under licence, as from August 26.—Reuter.

Fate of Huge Soviet Dam in Doubt

Still in doubt is the fate of the huge Dniepropetrovsk Dam which serves the vital industrial zone east of the Dnieper River. No official statement has been issued by the Soviet Government to confirm or deny reports that the dam has been blown up.

No Blockade of Settlement Says Local Spokesman

Speaking at the press conference yesterday, Lieut. Colonel K. Akiyama, the Army spokesman, explained that the Japanese forces were erecting barbed wire barricades around the Settlement and the Concession with the specific purpose of preventing the infiltration of terrorists and disclaimed all rumours to the effect that the Japanese forces were intending to blackade either the Settlement or the Concession.

He pointed out that the barricades would be set up at various points and would include parts of the Chinese district and the Western area. Some small lanes and roads, he added, would be closed to traffic but all the main roads will remain open.

Commander N. Hazama, the Navy spokesman, also made a statement to the effect that all but the two main bridges over the Yangtsepoo Creek have been closed to traffic. This measure, he declared, was also taken as precaution against the terrorists. It was still uncertain as to how long the bridges would remain closed.

Rice Price Drops

Blockade regulations enforced by the Japanese and Chinese authorities in the Japanese-controlled areas in Shanghai, including Hongkew, in connection with a rumoured "purification" campaign against undesirable elements produced favourable results in the Shanghai Rice Market yesterday. It was learned that owing to these restrictions, which rendered it difficult to transport rice from godowns, most of which are located on the affected areas, merchants began to reduce prices of foreign rice by $5 or $6 a picul yesterday.

The restrictions have caused prices of vegetables to jump up after having followed an upward trend for many days. Vegetable hawkers have found it hard to bring their goods to foreign areas.

Tension is reigning in a section of the Chinese population owing to rumours that the Japanese are blockading Shanghai. Numerous Chinese housewives have begun buying and storing salted foodstuffs. The rumours were ridiculed last night by a well known Chinese commentator in the evening edition of the "Sin Wan Pao."

England Takes Wind Out of Hitler's Sails Again

Batavia, Aug. 26.

The Anglo-Russion action in Iran has aroused great satisfaction the N.E.I.

The people throughout the islands had hoped this might happen, and when the actual facts were announced satisfaction was freely expressed.

A political commentator stated that this campaign was likely to be highly successful. The Germans in Persia were even less prepared to hold the Allies than they were in Syria. It was extremely important that Russo-British military co-operation had become an actual fact in that part of the world.

Help was on the way, Mr. Churchill said, and it was gratifying to be able to note that so soon this was not a mere phrase but an actual fact.

England and Russia had together created further barriers to Germany's aspirations in the East.

The "Java Bode" wrote that for the third time in a few months England by acting promptly had taken the initiative in the Middle East, and by acting promptly had taken the wind out of Hitler's sails in a manner that promised much for the future.—Reuter.

Roosevelt, Bevin to Broadcast on U.S. Labour Day

Washington, Aug. 26.

President Roosevelt's broadcast on Monday, September 1, will be the climax of a 60-minute Labour Day programme arranged by the Office for Production Management.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, British Minister of Labour and National Service, will broadcast from London as part of the programme, which is to be carried by both the National Broadcasting Company and the Columbia Broadsating System in a nation-wide hook-up.

Other contributors will be Mr. William Green of the American Federation of Labour, and Mr. Sydney Hillman, Associated Director-General of the Office of Production Management.—Reuter.

Tension in Paris Reaches Peak

Vichy, Aug. 26.

The Paris press yesterday announced that the French volunteer division for anti-Communist service on the east front will be mobilized, starting Wednesday, and will leave for Germany on Saturday.

The press also reported that German motor trucks struck a steel cable stretched across the road in the Paris suburb of Puteaux early Thursday morning, slightly injuring the German occupants. The incident occurred just 24 hours before the warning that French hostages will be made responsible for such acts.

War tracts were assuming a fantastic importance in Paris with anti-communists and anti-Jews flooding mail boxes and hallways and sometimes even throwing them through windows. The tracts were violently phrased, chiefly attacking communists, Jews and Anglo-Saxons.

Travellers arriving in Vichy said the week-end was quiet in Paris but on Friday afternoon 40 men, chiefly men without jobs, paraded in the Montparnasse quarter, carrying the French tricolur and singing patriotic songs. These acts, not being seditious, could not provoke arrest, although police and German troops broke up the procession.

Travellers said tension reached a peak just prior to the official manifesto warning that reprisals would be taken against hostages. At the start of the agitation, communists alone distributed tracts and organized agitation, but after a slow start the anti-communist and anti-semitic groups countered with an avalanche of contrary tracts.

Travellers said Paris was calm, although German armoured cars circulated in the populous quarters.—United Press.

Australian Cabinet Will Not Resign

Canberra, Aug. 26.

Following a five-hour meeting of the Cabinet it was officially stated that it could be taken quite definitely that the Menzies Cabinet would not resign to hand over the Government to the Labour Party.—Reuter.

140,000 Japanese Said in Indo-China

Singapore, Aug. 26.

"The silence order regarding Japan" has caused considerable speculation here where it is freely credited the Japanese are endeavouring to cover up some important military preparation.

Reliable foreign reports from south Indo-China state the Japanese have at least 140,000 troops installed in that country, despite the limit of 40,000 which was imposed on them.

From certain garrisons at Camranh, Cape St. Jacques and Saigon, Japan's whole expeditionary force is being sent toward the Thai border, according to reports from latest travellers arriving here from Indo-China.

Meanwhile, a large amount of materials and equipment are being disembarked, including field pieces, trench mortars and some 75's, with a "large number of tanks and heavy artillery."

Most of south Indo-China and Cambodia, up to the Thai border, is now under water, but the rains are due to cease at the end of November.—Reuter.

Ban on News

Saigon, Aug. 26.

The authorities of Indo-China have issued an order forbidding any transmission of further details concerning the Japanese occupation, or of Japanese troop movements.—Reuter.

Menzies Asked to Resign by Australian Labour Party

Canberra, Aug. 26.

The decision of the Labour caucus against the National Government, and demanding the resignation of Mr. R. G. Menzies, the Prime Minister, to make way for a Labour administration was conveyed to Mr. Menzies in a letter today.

The letter stated:

1. A workable parliament is essential for the prosecution of the war.

2. Mr. Menzies' letter asking for a National Government indicated his inability as Prime Minister to give Australia a stable government.

3. Disagreement with Mr. Menzies' assertion that Labour will be unable to secure political stability, as it expected the same measure of co-operation as given by labour.—Reuter.

U.S., British Black-Lists Of Enemy Firms

London, Aug. 26.

The Board of Trade advises United Kingdom firms not to enter into any transactions with firms on the United States black-list which are not in the British black-list without previously consulting the Trading with the Enemy Branch as urgent considerations is being given to bring the two lists more completely into line.—Reuter.

War Causes Great Changes In British Coastal Areas

"FOR that large section of the British community which lives alongside water, the war has brought a nation-wide redistribution of prosperity, depression, pleasure, displeasure, opportunity and lack of opportunity, says Mr. R. Mailland Stead in the "Christian Science Monitor."

As an island people, the British tend to live by the sea in both senses of the phrase. But at many places, the section which does so literally and permanently, in order that the rest may do so temporarily at vacation time, is taking a severe knock. Many have gone inland, as a good deal of their trade has gone. Others, unwilling or unable to follow suit, stay put, despite the rapid fall of local trade and Nazi bombs, and the constant threat of invasion.

Watering-Places Hit

It is on the east and south coasts that one finds Britain's new distressed areas, the once gay watering-places now prohibited to holiday-day-makers in the interests of national defence. The forbidden resorts cut off by police and military patrols from free communication with the rest of the country, and at Whitsuntide, when crowds of sea breeze-seekers went down to Brighton optimistically following peacetime habit, in the face of repeated official warnings, they were met with fatherly reproaches from the law and sent back home forthwith.

Not unnaturally, towns thus affected now wear a faded and a jaded air. After all, a population of soldiers is not a polychromatic asset, and where there is no such population, the torn billboards of attractions that are no more can be seen even more clearly on the pleasure piers that may no longer be used as sun promenades by the public.

Gay Atmosphere Gone

Gone are the gay blazers and bright frocks of what used to be the nonstop two-day procession along the front; the brown-limbed kiddies building castles on the sands; the ice-cream vendors and takers of quick-time photographs; the bathers bobbing around in the surf; the military band with its scarlet and blue uniform, and accent on the brasses; the portly gentleman asleep in the deck chair; the fairy lights in the gardens below the cliff; the people at the Grand Hotel who change for dinner; the boarding house gang who don't; the concert-party, the Punch and Judy Show; and all the other twinkling facets that make a British seaside holiday on the popular plan.

The national emergency which has taken away this picture of periodic prosperity from so many places has brought an unexpected boom to others through the shuffle and redeal of the population.

Southwest and West Gay

On the southwest seaboard, and in the west, for example, resorts are thronged, as are popular centres in the beautiful Lake District of Cumberland and Westmorland, and the favourite inland reaches of the rivers. The rural population has been multiplied by the efflux from the cities, caused by air raids and the threat of them and, generally speaking, it is about as hard to obtain residential accommodation in villages and provincial towns today as it used to be during the season at the seaside in peacetime.

Formerly, the seashore stood for freedom. Now, it stands for the defence of freedom, which means that freedom is curtailed by decrees or defences and the use of pleasure boats, large or small, is in many cases absolutely forbidden.

Sea for Business Only

The sea itself has become an extremely dangerous place, and the only people afloat on it are those who have to be there, in order to maintain Britain's essential supplies or to safeguard those maintaining them.

For the people whose work lies upon the waves, these are strenuous and hazardous times indeed. Britain has called insistently for the services of every man with experience of shipping aboard large craft or small, and thousands of mercantile ex-officers, seamen, and engineers who have sailed under the Red Ensign—"the old red duster"—are back at sea. Veterans they may have been once; but the job they are now engaged on is a vital one, and they are doing it with all the enthusiasm of youth.

A great number of these old-timers are in the Royal Navy itself, and many leading seamen aboard many minesweepers and other auxiliary vessels are—or were—trawlermen from the fishing industry which has suffered so seriously through the war at sea, with its machine-gunning of non-combatant vessels, its mine-sowing, its bombing from the air.

Accent on Speed

Their response to onslaughts upon them has been to put themselves in the way of giving it as well as taking it. I met one typical veteran trawlerman when out on patrol with one of Britain's minesweepers. He was old enough to have four sons in the Navy, but in the words of one of the officers, none of the youngsters can touch him for handiness and seamanship.

In the mercantile marine, as at the shore installations connected with it, the wartime watchword has been speed and a great administrative effort has been made to advance the tempo of operations, especially in regard to the turn around of ships in the docks. It would not be true to say that the effort has been entirely crowned by success, because the dockers are traditionally independent folk who value the right not to work almost as highly as the right to be well paid when they are working. But things are moving a great deal faster than they were, and the sea traffic to and from Britain is piled with an intensity that makes big demands upon all concerned with carrying it out.

Canal Traffic

This acceleration has made itself apparent too on those waterways traditionally associated with slow-time transport—the canals. Today there must be more highly-skilled navigators on these narrow ribbons of communication than ever there were before since a plan introduced by Lieut. Col. T. C. Moore-Brabazon, Minister of Transport, was designed to offset the transfer of trained capal boatmen into the fighting services by the introduction of sea veterans.

It is another and an unknown England that lies alongside the serpentining waterways which were the arteries of commerce before Britain's roads were worthy of the name. Scarcely had the canals got into their stride, however, than the railways got into a much faster stride. That put the canals out of business in an age when speed became the essence of the contract.

Bombing of Canals

War can almost be forgotten, even while sitting on a war cargo, along the canal routes that run far from roads and rail through pastoral landscapes, where there have been few alterations by the canal banks since those newfangled telegraph posts were put up. Not that the Germans have been deceived by this peaceful and meandering camouflage. They have submitted the canal community to some severe ordeals. But the deep-laden boats just glide steadily along.

On the River's upper reaches the houseboats are full—of evacuees—and the small pleasure steamers still render possible outings among the beauty spots.

But down river the metropolitan community whose work lay with the catering for pleasure, has been turned to sterner tasks as surely as have been the paddle boats that used to run down from the city to the coast and back, and which ran so gallantly to Dunkirk and back, in company with that strange Armada of assorted craft that the waterside community of Britain produced to rescue "the boys" from the bomb-blasted beaches.

5,000 Communists Said Encircled

On the North China Front, Aug. 26.

The roar of artillery reverberated across the Taihsing Range yesterday evening on the Shansi side of the Shansi-Hopeh border as Japanese forces tightened their encirclement of 5,000 Chinese Communist troops who were making a fierce stand in mountain entrenchments.

The Japanese action began early yesterday morning when Japanese units thrust themselves against Chinese Communists stationed 18 kilometres north of Mancheng, in west Hopeh Province.

Despite stubborn resistance, the Japanese forces had pushed the Chinese Red lines back into the range and were preparing to deliver a final blow by nightfall.—Domei.

3,000 Troops Strafed

Central China, Aug. 25.

Japanese Army planes cooperating with land forces in the region of Chenkiayuan, in northern Hopei Province, strafed 3,000 Chinese troops under the command of Kuo Tienming.

At Taomakwan, 80 kilometres northwest of Paoting, in west Hopei Province, other formations of Army planes bombed the barracks and headquarters of Chinese troops commanded by Huang Yung-sheng.

Meanwhile, it was revealed that Japanese planes yesterday attacked Fowping, in western Hopei Province, destroying military objectives including munitions storehouses.—Domei.

Paoki Raided

A Japanese Army Air Base, Aug. 26.

Four formations of Japanese Army bombers today carried out an intensive raid on Paoki, important base on the Lunghai Railway in western Shensi, blasting supplies, barracks, and munition godowns, it was reported. Several large fires were started, it was stated.—Domei.

Chinese Barber Killed In Hongkew

A Chinese barber shop manager named Wong Ching-lung was fatally shot shortly after 3 p.m. yesterday while he was buying some gold fish near his shop, the Tseng Hsing Barber Shop in Tiendong Road, near North Foklen Road. He was shot in the abdomen and back by a lone gunman who escaped. He died later in hospital.

A paper parcel was delivered by an unidentified man to the Yih Sing Printing Company at 426 Kiangsi Road at about 5.25 p.m. yesterday. Upon opening the parcel officials of the company discovered a hand grenade. There was no explosion and the missile was later turned over to the police for examination.

Turkey Informed of Iran Situation

Ankara, Aug. 26.

The British and Soviet Ambassadors have seen M. Sarajoglu, the Turkish Foreign Minister, informing him of latest developments in Iran.—Reuter.

"Time for Japan to Risk Death to Survive"

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Commenting on the situation in East Asia, Mr. Soho Tokutomi, veteran "Nichi-Nichi" columnist, asserted "Now is the time that Japan must risk death if she wants to survive."

Noting that the ABCD anti-Japanese encirclement was being further tightened by United States aid to the Soviet Union, Mr. Tokutomi declared that the purpose of the encirclement was not intimidation, but the eventual suffocation of Japan.

Britain and the United States were holding off the final blow against Japan only because they were pitched against another strong enemy.—Germany."

The writer said that although the United States begrudged selling even a drop of petrol to Japan, she was selling a huge quantity to Russia. He pointed out that several tankers were already on the way to Vladivostok from the United States, and that more were preparing to depart.

He asserted that the Japanese took pride in their patience, but there was a limit to patience, adding that the ultimate question was whether or not Japan should let them choose the time for a final blow.

There was absolutely no safe policy in meeting Anglo-U.S. threats against Japan, he said, declaring "Japan must risk death to seek life."—Domei.

Two New Ministers Are Appointed in Thailand

Bangkok, Aug. 26.

General Luang Pibul Songgram, the Premier, who used to hold the portfolios of Defence, Foreign Affairs, and the Interior, and who recently divested himself of the Defence Ministry, has appointed two independent Ministers of Foreign Affairs and the Interior.

Nai Direk Chainama, formerly Deputy Foreign Minister, has been appointed Foreign Minister and Luang Chaveng Sakdi, formerly Deputy Minister of the Interior, becomes Minister of the Interior.

It is recalled that Luang Kowit Kphaiwong was appointed Minister of Defence on August 19.—Reuter.

Kearny Yard Turning Over Assets to Govt.

Kearny, N.J., Aug. 27.

The Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock Company notified Colonel Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, last night that it immediately was turning over to the Government all physical assets and the entire capital stock with the understanding that compensation would be determined later by agreement or arbitration.

The Government decided to take over the extensive shipbuilding yards when a strike could not be settled and because the strike was holding up construction of war vessels costing more than U.S.$400,000,000.—United Press.

One Killed When Two P.I. Army Planes Crash

Manila, Aug. 26.

Two Philippine Army pursuit planes collided today and one craft, in crashing, hit a house in Quezon City, near Manila, killing Miss Pelagia Conde. The pilots of the planes bailed out and landed safely through use of their parachutes.—United Press.

Restrictions on Japanese Leaving Manila Denied

Manila, Aug. 26.

Tokyo reports of severe restrictions imposed on 200 Japanese women and children who sailed for Shanghai on the D'Artagnan yesterday are denied here. They sailed after their baggage had been searched and they had been prohibited from taking more than specified amounts of cash and securities in accordance with freezing regulations.

A spokesman of the High Commissioner's office said Tokyo reports that the departing Japanese had been subjected to severe difficulties were "quite exaggerated." Baggage had been inspected in conformity with the freezing order but the search was conducted fairly and reports of stripping were untrue, he added.

The seized cash and securities will be held in trust and returned unless war comes. Some cash and bonds were seized from the ship, the amounts not being disclosed.

The Japanese Consul-General conferred with Customs authorities regarding the arrest of 17 Japanese for illegal fishing in Manila Bay and was told that the detained men had not obtained permits. Japanese firms and individuals holding long-term leases in Davao, which is the chief hemp region, are petitioning for renewals. It is indicated here that they will be rejected in accordance with the Philippines Government's policy of nationalization of natural resources. Each lease for areas of from 500 to 1,000 hectares is expiring shortly.—Reuter.

Bitter Debate Over Foreign Policy in Japan Reported

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Admiral Teijiro Toyoda, Foreign Minister, made a detailed report on the foreign situation at the regular Cabinet meeting today when the Japanese news agency, Domei, said that "free and frank views" were exchanged.

The obvious implication was that within the Government at present a bitter debate was progressing regarding Japan's future foreign policy.

Admiral Toyoda was reported to have spent more than an hour in explaining the latest international moves.

Meanwhile, the "Hochi" in an editorial, urged Prince Fumimaro Konoye, Premier, to adopt "stronger leadership."

The vernacular press was giving much prominence to reports regarding talks between the United States Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, and Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to Washington, although the newspapers did not speculate on the probable outcome.—United Press.

N.E.I. Not to Assist Japan's War Effort

Batavia, Aug. 26.

Answering questions in the Volksraad (People's Council) yesterday regarding money and goods traffic with Japan, Mr. H. J. van Mook, Director of the Economic Department, pointed out that the N.E.I. Government was still busy working out various measures which were designed to avoid N.E.I. assistance, to an increase of maintenance of the Japanese war potential, so long as Japanese action, which was felt as a direct threat, continued.

As N.E.I. exports to Japan were not extensive, a decrease in trade would not have serious repercussions on the N.E.I. export income, especially as the goods which were much in demand by Japan were also in demand in other countries, he explained. Disappearance of an important part of Japanese imports in the Netherlands East Indies required more consideration, Mr. van Mook went on.

In order to handle replacement of these imports, an import organization had been established which would become the central buying organization for the East Indies for certain groups of articles. All interested groups would duly be represented in this organization, Mr. van Mook added.—Reuter.

Bachelors to Pay More Taxes

Washington, Aug. 26.

The Senate Finance Committee by a vote of 10 to 6 yesterday approved a reduction on the income tax exemption of married persons to US$1,500 and a reduction in exemptions of single persons to US$750.

It was estimated the reductions would add 6,000,000 tax payers to the nation's lists and would yield about US$300,300,000 or about equal to the amount that the House cut from the estimated revenues by rejecting the proposed mandatory joint returns of husband and wife.

The Committee voted against general sales and pay-roll taxes.

Senator Walter F. George of Georgia, Chairman of the Committee, indicated the group later might consider higher rates for lower bracket incomes.—United Press.

Japan Approves Five Draft Ordinances

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

The Government today formally approved five important draft Imperial ordinances, based on the General Mobilization Law, at a Cabinet meeting this morning following an explanation of the details of the ordinances by Lieut.-General Teiichi Suzuki, president of the Cabinet Planning Board.

The five draft ordinances were, first, metals reclamation, second, share quotation control; third, appraisal of corporations' shares; fourth, control of major industrial organizations, and fifth, control of power distribution.

The ordinances are expected to be promulgated and enforced by the end of this month pending Imperial sanction.—Domei.

Fraser to Discuss F.E. With Roosevelt

Baltimore, Aug. 26.

The Far Eastern situation will figure in talks between President Roosevelt and Mr. Peter Fraser, New Zealand Prime Minister, the latter declared in an interview with the press yesterday.

"It is serious but not irretrievable," Mr. Fraser asserted. He added: "Yesterday (Sunday), Mr. Churchill spoke for all of us in warning Japan."—Reuter.

Calling All Children!

Baby's Own Tablets are mothers' help and children's friend—here are a few reasons why:

1. Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed absolutely harmless and are equally safe and good for the youngest infant in arms as for older children.
2. Baby's Own Tablets are mildly laxative and gently yet efficiently clear the stomach and bowels of offending matters which most often are the source of a little one's health troubles.
3. Baby's Own Tablets were originated by a British medical child-specialist and they have been used with highly satisfactory results in thousands of homes throughout the world for over forty years.
4. Baby's Own Tablets are the ideal corrective for infantile constipation, colic, sour stomach, indigestion, diarrhoea, simple fever, colds and croup, teething pains, and to expel worms. They are obtainable at chemists everywhere.

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MOONLIGHT

FOLLIES

Stolen Valuables Disposed of Through Local "Fences"

IN a style somewhat similar to their fraternity in the United States, local burglars, after committing a robbery, dispose of their ill-gotten wares through brokers or pawnshops in the Settlement and Concession, it was learned from an authoritative police source yesterday. Most of the stolen property, once stolen from local homes, is never found due to the fact that Shanghailanders can seldom describe their own valuables.

About one-third of reported stolen property, however, is traced by the Shanghai Municipal Police Crime Branch, who employ clever detection methods in order to recover the valuables. If local residents would keep a careful list of their more easily stolen property, the recovery would be easier and faster by the police, it was stated.

A watch, for example. Most people here may know the name of their time-piece, but how many can give the serial number of the works? Only a few, it was declared by a police officer, who added that this careless attitude cost more than one Shanghailander an expensive watch—the delight of pickpockets who haunt crowded spots.

Figures Exaggerated

When a robbery takes place, the police immediately make out a list of the property stolen and its value. There is no way that the minions of the law can dispute a given figure by a robbed resident, although at times the sum is greatly exaggerated. This habit, employed by most robbed people, often causes great difficulties to the policemen assigned to the case. Often this exaggeration in value causes the detectives to get off on the wrong track, thus delaying the recovery of the stolen goods and creating difficulties for their department.

Every day of the week, the Shanghai Municipal Police Crime Department sends a circular to every pawnshop in the Settlement. This circular, written in English and Chinese, gives a description of stolen property and it is the duty of every pawn broker to notify the police if his shop has received such goods.

Detectives assigned to a robbery case, make their routine checks of the pawnshops, and should they find any of the stolen articles in one of the stores, the pawnbrokers are liable to prosecution by the Shanghai Municipal Police or the French Municipal Police, as the case may be.

Besides the pawnshops, the local robbers dispose of their stolen valuables through brokers, better known as "fences." These brokers usually meet with the thieves at special places where they think that they cannot be seen or overheard by police spies. The exchange of valuables for cash is the usual termination of these meetings and the stolen property is nearly always lost to the owner, especially if it is a jewel.

Rings Hard to Find

Rings, it was stated, are the most difficult valuables to be traced. When the broker buys one or more, the stone is always removed from its setting and sold to diamond dealers who can change the shape or sell it away from Shanghai. The setting, if its gold or silver, is melted down and sold by weight.

Occasionally, a robber will leave Shanghai for the interior to dispose of an unusually large haul. When this happens and the S.M.P. receives information that stolen goods are being received in the interior, a detective is despatched to the place and with the co-operation of the local police, attempts are made to apprehend the burglar and recover the property.

Hongkew, before the war, was the Paradise for robbers. After committing a burglary, the thieves would cross the bridge and sell their loot in Hongkew or Chapei. With the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1937, the favourite disposal grounds of the local robbers became out of bounds, not only because of the strict Japanese military vigilance, but also due to the fact that the pawnshops and brokers made their headquarters south of the Creek.

Elementary and favourite method of the police force to catch the thieves red-handed in the act of selling their stolen wares, is to send one of their detectives acting as a broker. The disguised police officer usually makes the appointment through a third party close to the activities of local criminals and a date for the meeting is set.

Criminals Have Tricks

When the robber appears at the meeting, he is usually apprehended by a party of detectives loitering about the spot in the guise of labourers. But the arrest is made only after the burglar has handed the property to the detective. Thus, when he is taken to trial, the case is an open and shut one and a prison term is almost immediately given out.

Not always does the gangster fall for this snare, however. Those clever enough send a representative along to the meeting without any property at all, in which case nothing but a long conversation is held. The police, however, know these ins and outs and do not hurry matters until the time is ripe. When the robbers think that they are safe enough, the catch is sprung and wholesale arrests are nearly always made.

Some of the gangsters, it was learned, operate in a more Western style. These are usually connected with a syndicate of underworld characters and the deals are carried out through third parties. No one but the agent carrying out the "deal" knows who the property is sold to. When the loot has been disposed of, the conductors of the crime receive their money after a commission has been deducted by the agent.

At times, also, stolen property is put away by the criminals for several months. When they feel that the police has loosened up on its vigilance on the case they begin to contact the brokers and pawn shop agents and atempt to sell the property. Not always are they successful, however, for it is seldom that detectives assigned to a case will forget what they are after, and although [illegible] even years may pass, the criminals may be rounded up and brought to justice.

Careless Attitude Responsible

It is mostly, the however, the careless attitude of most Shanghailanders that an increase in burglary has been reported. A scant knowledge of the exact value of their property, hardly any knowledge of what the stolen goods look like to aid the police to find them and failure to report a theft, plays an important part in why crime has increased here and the reason for the difficulties the police find in attempting to trade stolen goods.

Close co-operation between the French Municipal Police and the Shanghai Municipal Police in the tracking down of criminals, has brought good results and Shanghailanders can rest assured that if at any time their home may be robbed, the chances are strong that their property will be recovered.

I MET some other old Shanghai friends recently—Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Gerrard, says Mr. O. M. Green, they have been living some time in an old and comfortable coaching inn on the borders of Berkshire and Wiltshire. Though he has to be careful, he was looking far better than one had expected from the reports of him a year or two ago. Mrs. Gerard was very well and both of them as friendly and interested in the world and its people as ever.

Quiet Prevails on Labour Front

Reports to the effect that a satisfactory agreement in the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf dispute had been reached between the representatives of the coolies and the management were denied by an official yesterday. It was revealed that negotiations were proceeding, but that the parties had failed to reach an understanding.

Meanwhile, the strike at the China General Omnibus Co. continued without change yesterday and no buses were operated, altthough it was expected that several vehicles would be run on route 10 in the morning.

Chinese pro-Nanking papers yesterday claimed that the strike had been declared chiefly because the management did not carry out all the conditions of the agreement reached in June.

The "Central China Daily News" reported that the workers made the following demands:—

1. An increase in the high cost of living allowance.
2. Equal treatment of foreign and Chinese employees.
3. No dismissal without cause.

It, was also reported that the Shanghai Branch of the Special Movement Direction Committee had ordered the strikers to resume work yesterday morning, and to await the outcome of the negotiations. The strikers, however, failed to do so.

The strike of linotype operators spread to foreign newspapers and 72 employees of the "China Press" struck on Monday afternoon. It was said that they had presented demands for an increase in pay and rice allowance.

Strikers also continued at the Cathay Hotels Ltd., Cercle Sportif Francais, New Textile Co., Sun Company Tea Room, Andersen, Meyer & Co., and Mayar Silk Mill, with the number of strikers exceeding the 5,000 mark.

FUNERAL

Dr. John Darroch

In presence of a large attendance of the older residents of Shanghai the remains of the late Rev. John Darroch, Litt. D., O.B.E., who passed away on Sunday night at his residence, were laid to rest in Bubbling Well Cemetery yesterday afternoon. The chief mourners were Mrs. Darroch, the widow, and the Misses Ruth and Grace Darroch, daughters. The services were conducted by the Rev. C. Wilfred Allan of the Union Church, who paid a high tribute to the life and work in China of Dr. Darroch. The pallbearers were the Rev. C. L. Boynton, Messrs. T. Hogarth, J. B. Henry, T. H. Gwynn, James Macbeth and S. D. Main. Beautiful floral tributes from his loving wife, Ruth and Grace and Eleanor and Peggy were lowered into the grave with the coffin. Although there was a request that instead of flowers, donations be sent to the British War Funds, wreaths were sent from the following, among others:—

John, Rae and Anthony (grandchildren), Sisters, National Bible Society of Scotland, Grace and Alec, Mr. and Mrs. Arch. Sinclair, Davina, the Right Worshipful Master and Brethren of Lodge Cosmopolitan, 428 S.C., Mrs. A. M. Harris, Mr. E. F. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. James Macbeth, the District Grand Lodge of Scottish Freemasonry in North China, Mr. and Mrs. R. V. Dent, Womens Auxiliary Community Church, Cook, Boy, Amah and Gardener, etc.

Messrs. Thomas MacDonald & Co. were in charge of the funeral arrangements.

Obituary

One of the better-known local missionaries, Dr. John Darroch, O.B.E., Litt. D., who passed away in his 76th year last Sunday, arrived in Shanghai in 1886 and was actively connected with various religious societies in China until the last few years when he retired due to ill-health.

A native of Motherwell, Scotland, Dr. Darroch was actively connected with the China Inland Mission in the interior for 20 years, resigning in 1922 after having joined in 1902. Upon his resignation from the China Inland Mission, he took up work with the Society of Diffusion of Christian Knowledge in Shanghai due to the ill-health of his wife, the former Miss I A. Young of Motherwell, Scotland.

A noted Chinese scholar, the late Dr. Darroch was later engaged in the translation of English text-books into Chinese for the Translation Bureau of the First University of China. He later became the Secretary of the Religious Tract Society of London in China.

Dr. Darroch was also known for his numerous literary works on various missions in China and was constant correspondent to the "North-China Daily News." His knowledge of the Chinese language ranked him with the most distinguished scholars of the vernacular and his translations were highly prized.

He retired from active mission work as late as 1930 due to failing health but continued contributing to various Christian Societies his valuable knowledge of local missionary work.

Dr. Darroch is survived by his wife, Mrs. Jame Darroch, and four daughters, Ruth, Grace, Eleanor and Margaret. Although it was requested that donations should be sent to the British War Funds, instead of flowers, the funeral held at the Bubbling Well Cemetery saw a great profusion of flowers sent by the late Dr. Darroch's great number of friends.

Confucius Birthday to Be Observed Today

Chinese national flags will be hoisted and many offices in the city will be closed today in celebration of the birthday of Confucious. Schools, colleges, the Post Office, banks, many factories, and the offices of the Shanghai Municipal Council will be closed. Meetings celebrating the birthday of the "greater teacher" will be held in schools.

The hoisting of Chinese flags today is allowed as a result of an agreement reached many months ago between the Settlement authorities and Chinese public bodies. Altogether eight days of the year may be thus celebrated or commemorated by the Chinese in Shanghai.

Officially the day is known as "Teachers' Day," on which all students are supposed to pay tribute to their masters. Chinese students are taught to respect their teachers just as they respect the old sage who taught more than 3,000 students more than 2,400 years ago.

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Japanese Close Garden Bridge

Scores of cars and lorries and hundreds of Chinese were held up on Garden Bridge yesterday as Japanese military and naval authorities tightened measures in an effort to curb terrorism in Hongkew. All the bridges over the Soochow Creek were periodically closed yesterday, but foreigners were allowed through. The photo above, taken yesterday morning, shows the congestion caused by the closing of the Garden Bridge.

Search for Gunman In Hongkew

Measures against repetition of terrorist activities against Japanese nationals in the eastern district were tightened yesterday as Japanese naval authorities continued their searches for the gunmen responsible for the attack on two civilian employees of the Japanese Army, S. Kusakabe and M. Suda, on Monday night on East Seward Road. The first named was killed outright, while the second was taken to a hospital in a critical condition.

All the bridges in the north of the Soochow Creek area were occasionally closed yesterday. The Szechuen, Chapoo and Garden bridges closed to traffic and Chinese pedestrians on Monday at 10.25 p.m., were completely thrown open at 6.10 a.m. yesterday, while the Haining Road bridge over the Hongkew Creek was kept closed until 6.40 a.m. Other Hongkew Creek bridges were open simultaneously with the bridges over the Soochow Creek.

The Garden Bridge was again closed to Chinese pedestrian and vehicular traffic at 10.15 o'clock. Foreigners, however, were allowed to pass. The bridge was opened an hour later, but sentries, increased in number, conducted thorough searches of all the Chinese entering the area.

Buses Turned Back

The measures undertaken to curb terrorism, have caused inconvenience to a number of foreigners as buses along East Broadway were forced to turn back at the Hongkew Bridge where barbed wire barricades were erected to facilitate searching of Chinese.

Japanese civilians were yesterday co-operating with the authorities in searching Chinese on the bridges. Japanese members of the Shanghai Municipal Police were also searching pedestrians on Garden Bridge. Additional patrols operated in Wayside and stopped all the Chinese.

The searching of Chinese pedestrians and vehicles on the Soochow Creek bridges caused congestion of traffic and cars and lorries were lined up as far as to Peking Road.

M. Sudo, who was wounded in the head and chest, died in hospital early yesterday morning, despite all measures taken by Japanese doctors to save his life. His death brought the number of Japanese killed in the past nine days to four. The first two victims were employees of Japanese cotton mills.

Lester Hospital Feels Financial Strain

Along with other similar institutions, the Lester Chinese Hospital is feeling the strain of increased costs of operation; in the first half of the financial year expenditures exceeded estimates by some $50,000. The Administration anticipates an even greater excess in the second half, which will probably bring the total expenditures up to one million dollars against a budgetted total of $823,478.

To meet these heavy increases the hospital has had to raise its fees, but there is a point at which its primary objective of providing medical care for the poor and needy is seriously hindered by constant increases in charges, and more generous support from the public will be necessary to enable this particular function of the hospital to be maintained. Public subscriptions have come in well so far, and it is hoped that there will be still greater support forthcoming in the second half of the year.

The Trustees and General Committee take this opportunity of publicly acknowledging the receipt of $90,000 generously subscribed by members of the Parsee community to the Bed Endowment Fund, the interest on the investment of which is devoted to the provision of medical care for the needy and destitute. The Committee regret the passing of Mr. Yang Moi-nan of Butterfield & Swire. Mr. Yang was for some years a member of the General Committee and rendered valuable service by his keen interest.

July Statistics

O. P. Visits	20,165
I. P. Admitted	492
I. P. Bed Days	8,838
Suicides, Men	36
Suicides, Women	57
I. P. Operations	177
O. P. Operations	312
Cases brought in by S.M.P.	297
Cases brought in by G.M.F.	36
Industries Accidents	33
Births	42
X-Ray Examination Made	1,378
Prescriptions	20,657
Free Bed Days	2,020
Free O. P. Visits	676
Chit I. P. Bed Days	1,105

Thai Premier Deputizes Powers

Bangkok, Aug. 26.

The Thai Premier, Major-General authorized Luang Adulded Charus, director General of Police and Deputy Minister of the Interior, to act for him as Premier as well as in other positions.

The Premier explained that the "order is to aid the Premier's duties and facilitate execution of national affairs when the Premier is not in a position to perform official functions."—United Press.

Egal Believed on Way To Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 26.

M. Roderick Egal, leader of the Free French movement in Shanghai, who was arrested last April and taken to Saigon, was duly court-martialled by the Saigon naval authorities, found guilty of assisting indirectly in desertions of French sailors and sentenced to six months' imprisonment but with stay of execution, and a fine of Frs. 100, it was learned here today.

This meant that he was immediately free and allowed to leave Indo-China. It is understood that M. Egal is already on his way to Singapore, where he is expected to arrive on August 28.—Reuter.

Lurton Sworn in Special Judge

In a simple but solemn ceremony, Mr. Nelson E. Lurton, U.S. Commissioner, was yesterday sworn in as Special Judge of the United States Court for China by Mr. W. T. Collins, Clerk of the court. Mr. Lurton, it will be recalled, was appointed Special Judge by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in a telegram from Washington on Monday.

Raising his right hand, Mr. Lurton standing in the Judge's Chambers swore to uphold the constitution of the United States of America by saying, "I do, so help me God," in answer to the Oath of Office read out by Mr. Collins.

Immediately following the taking of oath, Mr. Lurton was congratulated by all present who included Mrs. Ella Jenkins, Acting Chief Deputy Marshal, Mr. W. H. Wilterdik, United States Navy Purchasing Officer and member of the American Bar Association, Mr. Leighton Shields, District Attorney, the court staff and representatives of local newspapers.

Mr. Lurton, it was learned, will take up the duties of Special Judge immediately and will be in the Judges chambers every morning to attend pending matters. He will no longer be able, due to his new appointment, to represent his clients in the capacity of attorney. At the same time, he will still sit at Consular Court cases in the capacity of Commissioner, which rank he still holds despite his new court position.

Titlebaum Case Question

Questioned as to whether he could give an inkling on the opening of the S. Titlebaum case, Mr. Lurton stated that he was unable to give any definite information on the issue as there were still certain points to be covered. Until the District Attorney has arranged matters, Mr. Lurton said, he was not able to set any date for the trial of the erstwhile Deputy Marshal of the United States Court for China.

Meanwhile, he will sit at all cases, future or pending, which may be filed at the court. He will attend to his duties at the court and in the Judge's Chambers every morning until the return of Judge Milton J. Helmick, now in the United States.

The swearing in ceremony yesterday opened with Mr. Collins saying, "Mr. Nelson E. Lurton, you have been designated by the President as Special Judge for the United States Court for China. Therefore, I have the honour to tender you your oath of office."

Following the above statement, Mr. Collins read out the Oath of Office as follows: "I, Nelson E. Lurton, do solemnly swear that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this obligation freely without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion; that I will well and truly and faithfully discharge the duties of Special Judge of the United States Court for China under appointment of the President of the United States of America."

Japanese Suspected of Armed Kidnapping

Mr. Nyien Zung-tuh, manager of Chung Yih Trust Co. in Peking Road, was kidnapped by four armed men, all believed to be Japanese, as he was riding in his private rickshaw to the office at 9 a.m. yesterday. The crime occurred on Tiendong Road when the puller was approaching North Shanse Road.

The four men stopped the rickshaw and, threatening their victim with pistols, forced him to accompany them to a waiting car. The vehicle, bearing licence 9081, then proceeded south along North Shanse Road. It was later seen going toward Kangao.

The fact that the kidnappers were believed to be Japanese led detectives to believe that the crime had been committed on political grounds. This was strengthened by the knowledge that the Chung Yih Trust Co. was formerly called the Central Trust Co and was said to be associated with the Chinese government.

Petrol Rationing Foreseen Here

The possibility that Shanghai will soon have its supply of petrol rationed by local oil companies, was learned yesterday when a survey of the leading firms revealed that this may have to take place here. Interviewed, one of the biggest petrol agencies here stated that although the rationing system may not begin in the near future, there was a strong possibility that it may have to be enforced.

Meanwhile, it was also learned that the oil-companies are urging buyers not to exceed their quota of supply and that very stringent control on the sale of petrol was being exercised by the wholesalers.

Should the petrol-rationing plan take place within the next few weeks, local consumers will be given special cards to be used for a limited supply of oil and petrol. These cards will allow a specified amount of petrol to be used and no more, thus following the system used in England and other European countries.

Political Factor

The entire rationing question depends on the local political situation, however. At the present time, the issue of rationing cards is purely hypothical as no concrete measures have been adopted by oil-firms. But in view of the uncertain position Shanghai faces at present, the question is seen as an important one and steps to ensure the control of petrol here are already being considered, it was learned.

Should the rationing of petrol come into effect, it will probably be only one of the many stringent controls placed over local consumption. Other important commodities on the local market will feel the effect of this move and it is feared that steps will have to be taken to offset a serious shortage of supplies in Shanghai.

Supplies of petrol and oil, it was stated, are still arriving in the city from abroad and there is a sufficient stock to last quite a long while. Any deterioration of the political situation in the Pacific, however, will mark not only the rationing of petrol but other important stocks on the local market, it was pointed out.

Galaxy of Talent For Russian Night

Probably never before has such a galaxy of talent been assembled as will entertain the guests as the Russian Night of "XCDN Moonlight Follies" to be held this evening at Hayim's Gardon, 402 Avenue Haig. With the advance booking almost as heavy as that on British Night and with hundreds of others who have not reserved, making plans to come, a record attendance is expected. All Shanghai is turning out not only to honour the Russian community and to show its admiration of the gallant fight which Russia is putting up, but also to say farewell to the "Moonlight Follies" which in the early hours of tomorrow morning, after "Auld Lang Syne" has been sung, will pass into Shanghai's entertainment history.

International Effort

Reluctance, relief and regret will be the feelings of the producer, the cast, the legion of helpers and the Committee, over-shadowed with the conviction that from every point of view this effort has been overwhelmingly worth while. It has been not merely a British effort, it has been an international effort and the British community is deeply sensible that its success has been due to the unstinting support of its allies, friends and sympathizers.

For tonight's performance the Russian community is uniting and is producing the cream of its talent to augment the entertainment programme. In traditional Russian style the affair will be both formal and gay; formal in that some beautiful gowns will be worn by the ladies and gay because no Russian party can help being that.

Objects for Auction

For the American auction, although there is only one auction, there will be three prizes presented by the Russian community namely a samovar, a doll and a beautiful Russian dress displayed by a charming young lady.

Those who desire reserved tables should book them at once at Moutries, but for those who prefer to buy their tickets at the entrance, the gardens have unlimited accommodation and efforts will be made to provide everyone with a table.

Factory Worker Jailed For Killing

Chien Chi-fu, a worker in a British soap factory in Yangtszepoo, was sentenced to three years and six months imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District charged with inflicting bodily harm causing death. On August 8, Chien had a dispute with Chi Liang-fu, a worker of Anderson, Meyer & Company, near his factory in Yangtszepoo. He stepped on the slippers worn by Chi and a verbal dispute soon developed into a fight in which Chi sustained fatal injuries.

Pursuant to Section 36 of the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) 1932 a copy of this Prospectus has been duly delivered to the Registrar of Companies for registration.

The Subscription List will be open from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. on Thursday August 28th, 1941 at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

NOTE: No application will, for the time being, be made to the Committee of the Shanghai Stock Exchange for official listing and quotation of the Company's Shares.

BRITISH WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES (CHINA), LTD.

(Incorporated under the Companies Ordinances (Hongkong) 1932 as a China Company)

AUTHORISED SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised Share Capital Chinese National Dollars Ten Million [CN$10,000,000.00] divided into 2,000,000 Shares of $5.00 each

ISSUE OF 1,100,000 SHARES OF $5.00 EACH AT PAR

It is proposed to issue forthwith 1,100,000 Shares of $5.00 each at par of which 560,000 will be issued as fully paid to the Vendors in part satisfaction of the purchase price, and the Directors are now prepared to receive application for the remaining 540,000 Shares of $5.00 each (payable in full on application), of which 250,000 have been applied for and will be allotted to the Directors and their friends, other than the Vendors.

All Shares issued to the Public, the Directors and the Vendors will confer the right at all General Meetings, if a Poll be called, to one vote for every share held.

DIRECTORS

ARTHUR JOSEPH WELCH, ESQUIRE	*Director*—Messrs. J. A. Wattie and Co., Ltd. The Rubber Trust, Ltd., etc., etc.
SIR ROBERT CALDER MARSHALL, K.B.E.	*Managing Director*—Calder Marshall and Co., Ltd. *Chairman*—Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd., etc., etc.
EDWARD SHELDON WILKINSON ESQ., C.B.E., A.C.A.	*Chartered Accountant* (Consultant)
ERIC MOLLER SR., ESQUIRE	*Chairman*—Hall and Holtz, Ltd. *Director*—China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd., etc.
CECIL ANTHONY MOMBER, ESQUIRE, A.C.A.	*Partner*—Thomson and Co., *Chartered Accountants* *Director*—Malcolm and Co., Ltd., etc., etc.
J. A. SHRIRO, ESQUIRE	*General Manager*—Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A.

SECRETARIES & REGISTERED OFFICE
J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD., 49 Szechuen Road, Shanghai
GENERAL MANAGER
C. A. MOMBER
BANKERS
THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA
LEGAL ADVISER
JOHN McNEILL, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai
AUDITORS
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS, *Chartered Accountants*, 2 Peking Road, Shanghai

PROSPECTUS

PRELIMINARY: The Company has been incorporated to acquire a modern up-to-date Worsted and Woollen Mill recently erected on a desirable site on Wetmore Road at Yangtzepoo, and now in full operation.

The Vendors, Mr. J. A. Shriro (the promoter of this Company) and Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A., (in which the promoter is interested as Director and principal shareholder) both of 123 Canton Road, Shanghai, have for many years operated one of the largest selling organizations of worsted and woollen commodities in China, being distributors of the products of a number of Yorkshire Mills.

An extensive clientele has been established throughout China and Manchuria, and branches have been established at Tientsin, Harbin and Dairen. The Vendors have a very wide knowledge of the trade generally, both on the manufacturing and selling sides.

During the last twelve months material has been produced of most excellent quality which has found a ready sale at lucrative prices.

The Company is fortunate in having entered into an Agreement with the Vendors whereby it will enjoy their experienced selling organization.

Under the terms thereof, Mr. J. A. Shriro will guarantee to the Company that the entire output of the Mill, from the stocks now acquired, will be sold on behalf of the Company at prices, which, after providing for selling commission, will assure the Company of a substantial return on the cost of production.

It is provided in the contracts that it is to be no objection to these contracts that Mr. J. A. Shriro as promoter or Director stands in a fiduciary position towards the Company and every member of the Company present and future is to be deemed to join the Company on this basis.

VALUATIONS: The Mill is a 3-storey building of heavy reinforced concrete construction, fully equipped with all requisite machinery of the most modern type capable of producing all types of woollen and worsted cloth, blankets and kindred products. The Plant has recently been inspected and valued at $1,558,600.00 by Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd., Shanghai the well-known firm of valuers, jointly with Mr. J. W. Brierley, Consultant Engineer, expert in the manufacture and erection of worsted and textile machinery, who reports thereon to the Directors as follows:—

"I have inspected the Plant and Machinery at the Shriro Mill which is of the most modern type. The entire installation is of the highest class and in most excellent condition."

The land and buildings thereon have been valued at $974,000.00 by Mr. Hans Berents, B. Sc., C.E. (Norway) a member of the Shanghai Land Valuers and Surveyors Society who reports to the Directors on the building as follows:—

"I am pleased to advise that the building is of substantial construction, heavily reinforced with construction members of sufficient strength to take greater loads than is usually provided for Factories. The building is also well built."

The Company is in a very favourable position, having acquired from the Vendors heavy stocks of valuable high class Yarn and other raw materials which have been valued at $3,460,950.00 by Mr. D. C. Palfreeman, local Manager of Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons, the well-known Manchester and Bradford firm of woollen and textile exporters jointly with Messrs. Noel, Murray & Co., Ltd. Orders have been placed by the Promoter for the importation of additional yarn which have been accepted with the necessary permits granted. The Company will acquire the benefit of these orders.

In view of the success of the Mill since it commenced operations a further desirable site of nearly 7 mow available in the same neighbourhood will be acquired from Mr. J. A. Shriro at an attractive price, upon which it is proposed in the near future to erect a further Mill to provide for the increasing demands of the market. Additional valuable plant has already been ordered, and the acquisition of further desirable machines is now under study and contemplation.

PURCHASE AGREEMENT: A contract has been entered into between the Company and the Vendors whereby the former is to acquire the following assets:—

Land, Buildings as valued	$ 974,000
Plant, Machinery, Tools, etc. as valued	1,558,600
Stocks, Yarn, Raw Materials, Chemicals, Coal, etc., as valued	3,460,950
Total	$5,993,550

Having regard to the advisability, under present conditions, of carrying heavier Stocks than would normally be necessary and with a view to avoiding over-capitalization of the Company, it is not proposed to satisfy the entire purchase by the issue of shares and payment in cash, and an amount of $1,500,000 which has been converted into U.S. currency at ex. 5-5/16—U.S.$79,687.50, will be carried to the credit of the Vendors' account and payment made by instalments as and when Stocks are consumed.

CAPITAL STRUCTURE: Based upon the above figures the capital structure of the Company will be as under:—

Assets acquired as above	$5,993,550
Cash to provide for the purchase of the new site which will be acquired at the original cost, additional machinery and working capital of C.N.$100,000	1,006,450
Total	$7,000,000
Less amount payable by instalments to Vendors, U.S.$79,687.50 at ex. 5-5/16	1,500,000
Capital to be issued, 1,100,000 shares of $5.00 each	$5,500,000

of which 560,000 shares will be allotted fully paid up to the Vendors as part payment of the purchase price, whilst 540,000 shares of $5.00 each are now to be issued for cash.

It is proposed to satisfy the purchase price in the following manner:—

(a) By the issue of 560,000 Shares of $5.00 each fully paid	$2,800,000
(b) By Cash	1,693,550
(c) Balance by instalments U.S.$79,687.50 at 5-5/16	1,500,000
Total	C.N. $5,993,550

PROFITS: The profits earned by the Mill for the period 1st May, 1940, to 31st May, 1941, during the first six months of which operations were largely of an experimental nature when output was relatively small, amounted to $583,473.55. The following certificate in regard thereto has been issued by Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews, Chartered Accountants, 2 Peking Road:—

To the Directors,
BRITISH WOOLLEN INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD., SHANGHAI.

Dear Sirs,
SHRIRO MILL

We have made an investigation of the Books and Accounts of the J. A. Shriro Factory situated at 694, Wetmore Road, and, where necessary, of records of Messrs. Shriro Bros. (China) Federal Inc., U.S.A., who have acted as Managers, and buying and selling agents, and have obtained all the information and explanations we have required.

With the operation of a mill in view, considerable quantities of raw materials were purchased prior to the commencement of operations on 1st May, 1940, at prices much lower than those ruling when the materials were subsequently taken into manufacture, thereby augmenting the normal profits for the period under review.

An adjustment of $83,815.32 has however been made, reducing the profit by that amount, representing the difference between the actual cost of (that portion of) raw materials purchased prior to 1/1/40 and the approximate market cost price of these materials on that date.

No provision has been made for depreciation.

Subject to the foregoing, we certify that, in our opinion, the profit for the period from 1st May 1940 to 31st May 1941 is correctly stated at $583,473.55.

Yours faithfully,
LOWE, BINGHAM & MATTHEWS,
Chartered Accountants.

Shanghai, August 11th, 1941.

As already pointed out, production during the first six months was necessarily restricted pending completion of the building and installation of the Plant. Had the Mill been in full operation throughout the period referred to, the profits naturally would have been considerably greater.

FUTURE PROFITS: From statistics prepared based on output of half maximum capacity of the Mill it is estimated by the Directors that the profits for the coming year after providing fully for all Overhead Charges, Selling Commission, Repairs and Renewals, Depreciation and Interest, should amount to $1,000,000—equivalent to over 18 per cent. on the proposed share issue of $5,500,000.

On completion of the new Mill and the acquisition of the additional Plant already referred to, output should materially increase as should also the net profits.

GENERAL INFORMATION

None of the proposed issue of shares has been underwritten and consequently no underwriting commission will be payable.

All formation and preliminary expenses up to and including the issuance of the prospectus, will be borne by the Vendors personally.

Under the contract with the Vendors the Company has the option of satisfying $1,693,550 part of the purchase price, altogether or in part, by the issuance of fully paid shares. Accordingly the minimum amount which, in the opinion of the Directors, must be raised out of the proceeds of this issue to provide for the purchase of property and machinery to be acquired as Working Capital is $1,006,450.

BROKERAGE: The customary brokerage of five cents per share will be paid on applications received through Brokers being members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange.

DIRECTORS: The Articles of Association provide that the Qualification of Directorship be the holding of at least two hundred shares in the Company and that a Director's remuneration is to be such sum, not exceeding C.N.$3,000 per annum, as the Board may determine.

CONTRACTS: The following material contracts, which are provisional only and contingent upon the Company being entitled to commence business, have been entered into:—

1. Contract dated the 16th August, 1941, between the Company and Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A. and Jacob Abraham Shriro, whereby it acquires the entire assets of the Mill.
2. Contract dated the 16th August, 1941, between the Company and Jacob Abraham Shriro and Shriro Bros. (China) Fed., Inc., U.S.A., whereby the two latter undertake to act as selling agents on behalf of the Company.
3. Contract contained in letters dated the 14th August, 1941, between the Company and J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., appointing the latter Secretaries of the Company.
4. Contract dated the 16th August, 1941, between the Company and Cecil Anthony Momber appointing the latter to be General Manager to the Company.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES: Applications should be made on the form accompanying this Prospectus and sent to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China, 18 The Bund, not later than 3 p.m. on Thursday August 28th 1941, together with remittance for the full amount paid of the shares applied for.

If no allotment is made, the amount paid on application will be returned in full and if part allotment be made the balance of the amount will be returned to the applicant.

INSPECTION OF DOCUMENTS: Copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Valuations, Contracts and the Auditors' Certificate referred to herein, may be inspected at the registered office of the Company, c/o Messrs. J. A. Wattie & Co., Ltd., Magnet House, 49 Szechuen Road, and at the offices of the Company's legal adviser, Mr. John McNeill, 2 Peking Road, where also may be obtained copies of the Prospectus and form of application, the latter also being obtainable from the Company's Bankers.

Copies of the Prospectus and Forms of Application may be obtained from the Company's Bankers, Legal Adviser and Secretaries,

J. A. WATTIE & CO., LTD.
MAGNET HOUSE, 49 SZECHUEN ROAD, SHANGHAI

August 22nd, 1941

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

The Floods:

Where Prose Fails

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—
While experts pause and flounder
In seas of mire and doubt.
We fain would strive and ponder,
To find the best way out
Of this contamination,
The putrid smell and slime,
That beat the imagination
And records of all time.
So here's a quick solution
Lest lagging experts hang
In swiftest retribution—
"Re-ope' the Yangkingpang!"

JACK AND JILL

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

Could the Follies Help?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I venture to suggest an extension if "XCDN. Monsoon Follies" for the purpose of holding a special "P.W.D." night, in order that a start might be made for funls to purchase a needed $200.000.000. pumping system. I would gladly give a miniature pump to be auctioned off.

V. V. VICTIM

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

A Goebbelian Gem:

Local Propaganda Work

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—None of your readers should miss the picture on page 8 of No. 9 (Volume 1) of "Shanghai Calling!", a somewhat pathetic little journal produced by Goebbels's locally-paid liars, who by the way, would hardly, judging from their syntax, qualify for exchange compensation!

The picture shows a quiet stretch of river, crossed by a railway bridge of two spans; exactly above the support between the two spans is a satisfactory burst of smoke which is evidently doing the bridge no good; the photo is taken from the river bank about 80 yards downstream from the bridge. The wording gives the impression that this is a hit by an aerial bomb on a bridge on the Russian front, and concludes...."That's marksmanship to you!" Boy oh boy! What marksmanship. And what organization! No doubt if the editor's lips were unsealed he could explain how come the photographer managed to be in the perfect spot for taking the picture, with his camera set up just in line with the expected burst of the bomb, on a no doubt heavily guarded railway bridge inside the Russian lines. I am sure he could explain the feat of communication whereby the camera man hung his film on to a brace of glider carrier pigeons belonging to one of Goebbels's mibile pigeon bases: transferred thence to Shanghai by Stratospheric Jiminy Crickets to be exchanged for one of those cups of tea with which German merchants here are said to be so well provided, now that the Trans-Siberian line is in Russian hands again. In fact, the editor evidently believes that anyone daft enough to take his magazine seriously is fool enough to swallow anything. No doubt he's right.

A picture of a raft for crossing rivers under fire (page 23) is also worth glancing at. This is a picture of the well-known river-crossing Goering raft. Some say the raft was so called because it is guaranteed not to cross the Channel; others maintain that the name derives from the inflated rubber bag on which it is supported.

Allied readers are reminded that they should accept as much free German literature as Mr. Fritz Cordt's competent mailing staff will send them; the literature should be turned over to Mr. Evans's waste paper fund, and the R.A.F. will guarantee redelivery to Germany free of all charge.

CUCOS

Shanghai, Aug. 26.

The Bus Strike:

Correspondent Unhappy

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I feel much unhappy for walk to office in this morning. I think because I have pay to the Bus Co. $50 they wish me to make health exercise to walk all way to office. They say (I think so) good exercise to walk—you pay $50 one month for good physical education of the body. Physical education is good medicine for make your stomach reduction, and vitaminous health for all the body.

I hear all bus men say Bus Co. very clever. They make strike—bus stay home, so no use gas for running engine. This is very clever. All Chinese workmen in Bus Co. was very misfortunated because I have know they make very much money. More better me. Every body say bus men very poor, I never think true. They make much money in wages, and much plus for squeeze. I think very good idea for bus manager to make advertising to public newspaper say they make much money so all Chinese passenger not help them much squeeze. They not make squeeze, maybe Bus Co. make more plenty income. Maybe after we not pay so much more increase.

Last time high water on Yu Yuen Road bus not driving Yu Yuen Road. I pay much money for rickshaw, because may be Bus Co. fear water make wet the bus, so we people live in the Yu Yuen Road not possible to ride in the bus for go to office—five days no riding the bus. Now strike maybe 1 weeks, or two weeks, but I think Bus Co. not pay back part season pass money. This is all same bad business for me. After strike finish because company have pay more money to workmen, we are happy for strike finish, but again after passed two months Bus Co. again say lose much money, must be increase again $75 but bus men only increase wages $2 maybe $3 so they again strike No. 2. This way no can finish. I not forget baseball playmen say: Ball 4—you Walk, just now Bus Co. make Strike One—we walk. Very funny. Maybe after sometime Bus Co. make Strike No. 3, everybody out. Very hard for we people. Poor man not riding the bus. Rich man riding the motor cars. They never sorry for us. We, not rich and not very poor must be very sorry for.

You must be very regret for us, so please Mr. Editor I thank you for making this appear to the public in your newspaper, maybe some man write more better for me.

LOONG LEI

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

Marching:

A Question Answered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In order to settle a small bet, for the benefit of the War Fund, could you or any of your readers be so kind as to state whether any regiments have a higher rate of marching step than the King's Own Shropshire Light Infantry and the Prince Albert's Own Somersetshire Light Infantry. Both regiments maintain a step of 140 to the minute. I maintain that these two Regiments have the highest marching step in H.M. Army.

LIGHT BOB

Shanghai, Aug. 25.

***Acording to Paymr. Lieut.-Commander E. A. Talbot-Booth R.N.R. in his work "The British Army, its History, Traditions and Uniforms," page 291:—Rifle regiments "always march at 160 steps to the minute, and always double past the saluting base." —ED.

Monday's Anniversary

Monday was the anniversary of the first Royal Air Force raid on Berlin. On August 25, 1940 the Nazi capital was subjected to a three hours' pounding, which was the forerunner of the heavy attacks now being carried out by the R.A.F. over Berlin and other vital German centres. In this picture a squadron commander is shown talking to pilots and crews before they set out on a night raid over enemy territory.

Surprise Lessons from British Army's Invasion Rehearsals

WHILE war is flaming up fiercely in the Middle East the Army at home is training ceaselessly and fighting that insidious enemy tedium, still waiting for the invasion that has threatened since Dunkirk, says Mr. L. Marsland Gander of "The Daily Telegraph." A whole year has now passed since the people of Britain first felt the peril close, a year during which the Army here has played the unspectacular part of garrison and guard.

Yet the importance of that part hardly needs the emphasis laid upon it by statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic. Logic insists that however far Hitler may press his conquests in other fields, in the end he must turn with all his force upon the island citadel that is the centre and inspiration of continuing resistance.

Tommy-Guns for Home Guard

A year at action stations without the stimulus of genuine action or the encouragement of victory is a test of patience; yet it has also been a providential opportunity for strengthening in numbers and equipment the Army defending our vital heart of Empire. In that year the progress has surpassed all expectation. Certainly there is much left to be done and a call for still greater efforts in the workshops and factories, but to cast one's mind back to Dunkirk days is to find great cause for thankfulness.

Then we were straining our resources to re-equip the exhausted, weaponless legions back from France; the B.B.C. was broadcasting appeals for shot-guns with which to arm the new citizen army that had sprung into being over-night—the Local Defence Volunteers, now called the Home Guard.

Today there is a vast, well-equipped regular Army here, supported by a force of Home Guards 1.750.000 strong, whose arms and training are improving steadily. Our Home Guard is, in fact, furnished with weapons such as Tommy-guns, which not even our crack regiments possessed in June, 1940.

Equally important, too, there has been time to pass armies newly recruited from civil life through the process of physical toughening which is a sure foundation for the best fighting man. Now thousands more stooping clerks and pallid factory workers are bronzed, straight-backed soldiers performing feats of endurance they would have deemed impossible a year ago.

What Civilians Have To Visualize

The civil population of Britain has had a good deal of instruction as to its conduct in invasion, but still, perhaps, finds it difficult to visualise the circumstances of an invasion. England's green and pleasant landscape in June conjures up no picture of desolation, slaughter and confusion. Even exercises have an air of unreality as tanks rumble sedately along country lanes, spurning out of respect for the crops, the short cuts across country which they must know how to take.

Mimic War

Yet despite their obvious limitations, much may be learnt from exercises, and a little imagination will paint the picture. It is a picture of seeming chaos, arising from speedy movement and mix-up of opposing forces, which, though it may be limited in its area, will certainly be reality in war. I lately had the opportunity of closely following mimic war fought by 70.000 troops and Home Guards over a wide area of the Northern Command, including part of Yorkshire.

In this exercise the scales were by design heavily weighted against the defenders in order to train troops in dealing with tanks. It was assumed that a complete Nazi panzer brigade had somehow established itself as an organized unit and comprised the northern fang of pincers, the southern fang being composed mainly of German infantry.

It was a "battle" full of shocks for invaders and defenders alike. In the first 24, hours the panzer brigade swept through the defences with such velocity that it surprised and wiped out a corp commander's headquarters. But in the process the brigade lost 85 per cent, of its armoured fighting vehicles, and eventually was deemed to have come to a standstill for lack of fuel and ammunition.

Incidentally, many of the men in this flying column were 33, 34 and 35 years of age, and thus showed their paces to younger comrades. According to modern practice they had rushed on regardless of their flanks, and had even left many strong points behind them still held by the defenders.

Detours Round The Defences

The brigadier in command of this armoured force has been associated with tanks since 1916; he had covered 170 miles of wold and dale country in 30 hours before the umpires brought him to a halt. His fast armoured cars were constantly turning up in the most unexpected places, and it was a reconnaissance unit of fifteen cars which gave the corps commander indigestion at his breakfast.

This brigadier expressed to me the opinion that even now we under-estimated the speed and the movement possible in modern war.

He added that a good tank hunter would prove a dangerous man, but he believed that the chief defence would be anti-tank guns and mines. The brigadier had, in fact, encountered many unpleasant surprises in his rapid advance. Some of the secret anti-tank devices suggested that British ingenuity, which evolved the tank, is finding an answer to it. Surprise, complete concealment and simplicity of construction are all illustrated in one device. In the result the jaws of the pincers did not meet.

Nevertheless, despite the numerous traps, the elusive armoured columns seemed to be everywhere, progressing by wide sweeps and detours, often by passing defended villages and sometimes taking Home Guard posts in the rear. Adding to the general mix-up of friend and enemy was the dropping of paratroops by both sides. Sometimes the speed and changing direction of battle caused it to lose all obvious pattern. Aircraft played only a limited part with their machine-gun and dive-bombing attacks, but it was obvious that had they been more numerous they could have profoundly affected the fortunes of war.

Bringing Attack To a Standstill

It was regrettable that owing to the limited purpose of the exercise it did not include defence of aerodromes against airborne invasion. Both this exercise and another which I followed recently in South-Western England assumed that the main invasion was seaborne and that the Navy by some extraordinary mischance had been unable to prevent a landing in force.

In these exercises the role of the Home Guard, the subject of so much discussion, emerged clearly. It is to act as a delaying force in considerable depth, holding its strong points and villages, attacking tanks with a variety of cunning, often terrifying, devices, till such time as the Regular Forces and our own mechanized columns come to the rescue.

It goes without saying that roads must and will be kept free from civilian traffic. Nor would there be much purpose in civilian flight, for the spreading pools and rivulets of invasion might be encountered anywhere. If the German runs to form he will fling everything into the battle from the start, attacking everywhere he can with unbridled ferocity. After a time, if our best hopes are fulfilled, he will be contained within fairly well-defined areas and the mopping-up process by the defenders will begin.

Prowess of The Trained Soldier

Fifth column activity in these exercises has introduced another element of confusion—and also of humour. Bogus military policemen, innocent "soldiers on leave," and even bogus war correspondents have operated in the battle area to keep our troops constantly vigilant for treachery.

German agents must indeed be plausible if they can emulate the feats of these amateurs. The lesson of discretion is being learned, yet, in an official car with a conducting officer, I was "blown up" and riddled with imaginary bullets by the 16-year-old cadets of a Yorkshire college who saw something suspicious in the fact that our car did not carry the flag of one side or the other. Nothing we could do or say would induce them to let us pass.

Perhaps the most encouraging feature of all is the increasing physical fitnes of our troops. They are prepared to march their 35 miles a day with full equipment, sleep under hedges, wade through rivers and then fight at the end. I have seen some of our toughest soldiers, belonging to various regiments and training specially for guerilla tactics and combined operations with the Navy, scaling a cliff with full equipment, including Bren guns. These men, educated in the complete simple life, combine some of the attributes of Boy Scouts, Red Indians and shock troops.

Utmost From Every Weapon

We are told frequently that men cannot fight agains machines, but even the best machines are useless in weak and irresolute hands.

What, then, is the best safeguard agains successful invasion, apart from tactical consideratians and the multiplication of machine and weapon power? It is to obtain the utmost from every man and every weapon. This was one of the aims of Lt.-Gen. T. R. Eastwood, the newly appointed Army commander, during the recent Northern Command exercise. Afterwards he exoressed the opinion that we must make still further efforts in this direction.

In addition, it is his purpose to inculcate a spirit of constant alertness, a feeling that there is no end to exercises, that the army must (as, in fact, civilians also must) be ready at any time of day or night.

Japanese Newsmen Still in N.E.I.

Batavia, Aug. 26.

In connection with a Japanese report that two Japanese newspaper men representing the "Nichi-Nichi Shimbun" and "Mainichi Shimbun" were granted no extension of their permits to stay in the islands because the Government objected to the editorial policy of their papers, and that they have returned to Tokyo, it was reported here today that five Japanese correspondents are still working in the Netherlands East Indies three for Domei, one for the "Asahi" and one for the "Yomiuri." —Reuter.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 27, 1871

A few weeks ago, we were gladdened by learning that the Hooper Road sewer was finished, and the road restored to the admirable condition for which Shanghai streets are proverbial. Now, the newly made road is being torn up again for gas mains. Couldn't the gas people have thought of this a month ago, and done their work before the road was metalled, instead of tearing it up afresh?

Nazis Force Vichy To Build Trans-Sahara Railway

(By a Correspondent of "The Christian Science Monitor")

(While France talked of a trans-Saharan railway for 40 years but never built it because economically the project did not justify itself, today the project is being rushed through under Nazi pressure and at French expense to suit the strategy of Berlin.

How this great project, which will bring Nazi troops from North Africa to Dakar, facing the American continent, is being put through by the "slave" labour of impressed refugees and others, was related by one who worked on the line, but managed to escape to the United States.)

ACROSS two thousand miles of Africa's greatest desert, one of the world's biggest railroad engineering feats is now under way. It is the outcome of France's collapse and the product of Hitler's desire for conquest.

Colomb-Bechar, lying on the fringe of the Sahara Desert, has been so far the terminus of a railroad running south toward the desert from Oran. It is the point of departure for the trans-Sahara Railroad which will link the Mediterranean with the great West African port of Dakar.

For years this project has been under consideration; but ever since the first inception of the idea 40 years ago, its fulfilment has been postponed. There are important reasons, partly economic, but mostly strategic, which have kept the question perennially alive, but its progress has been barred by the consideration of expense—5,000.000,000 francs as the lowest estimated cost of construction.

Few Economic Advantages

From the economic angle the advantages never were sufficient to warrant this vast expenditure. There are, for instance, the coal fields of Kenadza which have just been linked with Oran when the first extension of the line from Colomb-Bechar was completed at the end of June.

In the past even with the painful process of mule, camel, horse and some motor transport, about 100.000 tons of coal was exported from Kenadza every year. With the provision of a railroad this traffic is expected to increase immediately to 300.000 tons, and in the course of time it is hoped to top the million a year mark.

Whether this coal can be marketed without a subsidy or a State monopoly is doubtful since under normal conditions sea-borne coal from the British Isles can be landed at a cheaper cost in the Mediterranean basin than the product of the Kenadza mines.

Military Station

Still further south from Kenadza there is Beni-Abbès, an important military station and a trading centre serving the vast potential market for European goods in the African hinterland, and exporting an estimated annual quantity of about 100,000 tons of African produce. At the moment this import and export business has no adequate outlet or inlet to and from the Mediterranean or the Atlantic port of Dakar.

From Beni-Abbes, over 100 miles of desert to Dakar, there is nothing that could justify a railroad except dire strategic necessity.

Before the war, it was the French military authorities who kept the question of the construction of this railroad open. In case of need it would enable French Senegalese troops to be carried safely to the north African territories, even though enemy submarines had cut the route by sea from Dakar.

Built For The Nazis

With the collapse of France, this strategic necessity would seem to have vanished. But since Vichy is not now concerned solely with purely French interests, the railroad has been undertaken under German pressure. Its completion will enable Nazi-controlled troops from Europe to be carried to the west coast of Africa, from where they can threaten the American Continent without the interference of the British Navy.

The construction of this great railroad is one of the more somber tales that darkens the black fingers of this war. It is being built practically by slave labour.

Twenty thousand men are now working on this project. Many more are likely to be drafted as the prison and internment camps of southern France are combed of their Jews, their democrats and enemies of the Hitler regime. Every sort of person makes up this conscript labour corps —Spanish republicans, unwanted guests of the French since the spring of 1939; hapless refugees from every country and members of the Foreign Legion who joined up to fight for France and Freedom.

Press Gang Method Used

Many of them have been gathered by "press-gang" methods. They have been picked up—in hotels, in lodging houses from Nice to Perpignan;—taken to ships, often without being allowed to say goodbye to their families. Others are refugees who fled for safety to Morocco or Algeria, only to find themselves arrested and marched off to the desert labour camps.

In the old pre-war days, the one great stumbling-block that always stood in the way of this trans-Sahara railroad project, was cost. To-day this is no longer a consideration, when the Nazis demand that it should be done. This conscript labour, which has among its ranks professional men, doctors, engineers, artists, musicians, businessmen, as well as ordinary workers, is paid between one and two francs a day for a 10 to 12-hour day.

Live Like Beasts

Apart from this meager wage, the French authorities have little else to spend. Normal housing does not exist. The workers work in groups of four; they live in ditches dug by themselves in the desert soil, surrounded by a small embankment of sand to break the force of the desert winds. They cover these holes with strips of canvas to give some semblance of protection against the desert sun. For warmth they are provided with one thin blanket, a flimsy covering where sometimes in the winter the temperature is five degrees below zero.

The food is monotonously inadequate:—in the morning—black coffee, a hunk of bread and one sardine; at midday—soup, a small piece of mutton bone, or one egg; at night—a stew made from lentils or beans added to the remains of the noon time meal.

Water, which in some cases has to be brought from distances of over 50 kilometers, is inadequate for drinking and washing. There is no sanitation.

Above all the strictest military discipline exists, under the supervision of army sergeants and corporals, with invisible officers at some far-distant headquarters. For the majority the day's work consists of breaking stones for the ballast of the permanent way.

No Hope of Escape

Severe punishments are given for offenses which are often trivial, such as lack of skill to complete a task.

For the majority of these men there is little hope of escape until the war is over and Hitler defeated. Liberation costs 10.000 francs, requires a certificate of domicile and a contract for labour elsewhere. If any of these men had had 10.000 francs, they would never have been there.

Daily, the trans-Sahara railroad is gradually stretching its steel fingers across the desert. It is being built by the enemies of Nazidom, so that the Nazis can more easily spread their menace over Africa and bring their threat some thousands miles nearer the shores of the Western Hemisphere.

Record U.S. Tanker Construction

As the shipment of petroleum products requires special vessels a shortage of such ships—tankers—would imperil Great Britain's supplies of a vital war material. While there is no reason to suppose that there is a serious shortage of tankers, it is reassuring to learn that American shipyards have a record tonnage of such vessels under construction.

Orders for 72 vessels were recently placed by the United States Maritime Commission and a further 70 are reported to be under construction for the various oil groups—15 for the Standard Oil Company (N.J.) alone. The tonnage of these vessels, 25 of which are expected to be in service this year, reaches the remarkable aggregate of 1.800.000 tons deadweight, a figure which compares with a previous record of 700.000 tons, established at the end of the last war. Many of these new vessels will be required to relieve the present shortage of tankers in the American trade, brought about by the requisitioning of fast tankers by the United States Navy, transfers to foreign registry, the growth of coastwise shipments from the Gulf coast to the Atlantic seaboard, and by the obsolescence of numerous vessels now in service.

But there can be little doubt that a sizeable surplus will remain available for the replacement of British losses. Allowing for war losses, the world's tanker fleet, according to a recent American estimate, at present amounts to some 17.600.000 tons deadweight.

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Without Calomel—And You'll Jump out of Bed in the Morning Full of Vim.
The liver should pour out two pounds of liquid bile into your bowels daily. If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Wind bloats up your stomach. You get constipated. Your whole system is poisoned and you feel sour, tired and weary and the world looks blue.
Laxatives are only makeshifts. A mere bowel movement doesn't get at the cause. It takes those good old Carter's Little Liver Pills to get those two pounds of bile flowing freely and make you feel "up and up." Harmless, gentle, yet amazing in making bile flow freely.
Ask for CARTER'S Little Liver Pills by name. Stubbornly refuse anything else.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

XCDN

"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese lesson at 8.30
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Musical Interlude
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Czechoslovak News and Commentary
2.30 Dance Music for the Connoisseur
3.30 Woman and Home, including a Short Story at 3.50
4.30 Chinese Programme, including "The Foundations of Chinese Music," by Prof. Wei Chung-loh at 5.00, News at 5.20 and 6.00, and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Czechoslovak Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and Listening Post
8.30 Kenneth Mackenzie's Request Programme Tel. 16967
9.00 News in English
9.20 "As I See It." Talk by John Harford
9.30 "Songs Truly Rural"—by W. T. Fulstow with Richard Harker at the Piano
10.00 "Do You Like It Here?"—Short Story by John O'Hara
10.15 Pipe and Slipper Music—Programme devised by L. H. Barton
11.00 Late Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and later on GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News and War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Happy Days. A radio show with Sarah Churchill and Vic Oliver.
9.15 Dance Music by Harry Roy and his Band.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. Clive Richardson and Tony Lowrie in Piano Duets.
11.00 Britain Today. Gerald Barry and Earl Winterton M.P. will discuss agriculture.
11.15 Freedom Ferry. A Gunnery Training Course.
11.30 The new Ambassadors' Review.
7.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
7.45 French Programme on GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 16 metre band.
10.30 News letter in Cantonese on GSG 19 metre band.

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION

FFZ

193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00 Classical music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Assorted music (requests)
4.30 Light music.
5.30 Chinese lesson for foreigners.
5.50 French lesson for Chinese students.
6.10 Chinese music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarin).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Semi-classical music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière.
8.15 Semi-classical music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:
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MOVE INTO IRAN

The decision of Britain and Soviet Russia to invade Iran, and expel the German fifth columnists, who have entered the country in ever-increasing numbers, was not unexpected. The attitude of the Iran Government clearly showed it was completely under the influence of the Germans, and its proclaimed neutrality was but superficial. At any time a coup could have been expected in Iran which would definitely range it on the side of the Axis. In the light of that fact it would have been the height of stupidity if the British and Soviet Governments had allowed such a state of affairs to continue, and entry into Iran was the only possible method of protecting the vital interests of both nations. It is to be regretted that such a step has had to be taken, but there was in fact no alternative in view of the recalcitrant attitude of the Iran Government, but in the long run it will be found to have been in the best interests of Iran itself that it should be saved from German machinations.

The people of Iran had before them the horrible examples of Holland and Norway in which the penetration of the German fifth column rendered the capture of those countries a matter of little difficulty. The work of the German agents in Iran was designed to bring about just such a similar state of affairs once Turkey could be persuaded to abandon her neutrality and throw her lot in with the Axis, which would mean the extension of the German front deep into Asia Minor. That the British and Soviet are determined to prevent, but in doing so, they will preserve the independence of Iran with which they are not actually at war, but only with the German agents in that country who have to be expelled. It is only to be expected that the enemy press should indulge in a tirade of abuse over this action. They see that the intentions of their Governments are being frustrated, and that the British and the Russians by taking a realistic view of the situation have stolen a march upon them.

It is not to be expected that the Iranian resistance which it appears is being offered will succeed in stemming the advance of the forces which Britain and Russia have sent into the country. The Iranian army is apparently outnumbered by the thirty divisions, which the Russians are reported to be moving in from the Caucasus, and is in no way as well equipped as either the British or the Russians. For that reason it is to be hoped that the fighting will be as comparatively bloodless as that which had to occur in Syria and Iraq, and that the British and the Russians will succeed in stirring up as little bitterness as possible. But it needs to be remembered that the responsibility for what is happening rests fairly and squarely upon the shoulders of the Iranian Government. A neutrality which permits a country at war to penetrate its territory for the purpose of capturing it by fraud, which is precisely what the Germans were attempting, is no neutrality at all, especially when the intended victim is warned of what is happening, and persists in turning a deaf ear to all protests.

The temporary occupation of Iran should confer certain very definite advantages on Russia. In the first case it opens up a new route of supplies for the Soviet over the railway stretching from the head of the Persian Gulf to the Caspian Sea, and should make the supply of much-needed war material easier and provide an alternative to Vladivostok. The linking of the British and Russian forces across the road to India should in itself write "finis" to all German schemes in this direction, while the successful defence of the Caucasian oilfields should be rendered all the more certain. In effect, the combined British-Soviet move should have the result of denying for all time Hitler's aspirations with regard to this highly-important source of oil. But from a pyschological point of view this move is also of importance. The initiative is no longer being left to Germany. Britain and Russia in this case acted first and with the maintenance of sufficient strength in that part of the world General Wavell's defence of India should be made all the more effective with every promise of its being successful.

BROADCAST REACTIONS

World comment on Mr. Churchill's recent broadcast follows very well defined lines, and it is clear that his very forthright expressions have aroused considerable interest in the enemy countries and also Japan. The German Press professes to find something approaching blasphemy in his description of this war as a struggle between good and evil, and as the German newspapers have indulged in quite a lot of blasphemy in recent years, doubtless they are authorities on the subject. The "Nachtausgabe" editorially comments that "the sense of this Churchill speech consisted of threats against those not in England's camp; insults for those who have not yet held sufficiently for England; empty words and promises; a song of praise for the Bolsheviks, and the admission that it will be difficult to help the Soviet Union." The journal went on to say that it breathed a deep-rooted hatred of Germany, and was all in all a desperate British cry for help, particularly to the United States of America.

That was obviously written for home consumption in Germany, and is a striking indication of the lengths to which the government-controlled German Press will go in the distortion of facts for the purpose of leading the German people to believe that all is well. It is not necessary to insist upon the utter truth of Mr. Churchill's statements, for the speech speaks for itself, and, while the German press may seek to twist facts and statements in order to serve the propaganda needs of the Nazis, it is a process which will deceive none except those unfortunate enough to be under Nazi domination, and denied free access to the truth. In fact there was throughout the broadcast as the "Manila Tribune" says "a new note of confidence.... His words are the evidence of the conviction that the power of those resisting aggression is growing and will continue to grow, and that beyond the darkness of the immediate future the day of deliverance is now clearly seen." From the point of view of the Allied cause the broadcast was an inspiration, and doubtless a cause of anxiety on the part of the enemy.

The Japanese Government has up to the time of writing made no comment and it is probable that it will refrain from doing so. But the Japanese Press is not so reticent. The "Yomiuri Shimbun" reading between the lines of the speech professed that by his "bombast of words," Mr. Churchill, "wanted to hide before the world Britain's fear of Japan. The world was greatly amused that Britain today was still pretending to be the strong man." It is by writing nonsense like this that the Japanese newspapers, such as the "Yomiuri Shimbun," render such grave disservices to Japan. It is always unwise to underestimate the potentiality of a possible enemy, and it would be as well for certain sections of Japan to realize that the Japanese have never been called upon to fight a really first-class Power. It is to be hoped for the sake of Japan that she will never be obliged to. It is known that Britain now is stronger than she was when she entered this war. The limits of that strength have not been reached, and, if the Japanese follow the Germans in believing that the British race is effete and degenerate, they may in time receive a similar rude awakening to that which the Germans have had.

The "Kokumin Shimbun" claims that, while putting forward the alleged menace by Japan to Thailand, London is anxious to avoid admitting that the unrest in the Far East is caused solely by British troop concentrations in Singapore, Malaya and Burma. Nothing could possibly be further from the truth. Unrest in the Far East has existed since Japanese aggression in Manchoukuo in 1931; it was intensified in 1937, and has now reached its present perilous pitch by the development of Japanese expansionist policy. It follows that the unrest in the Far East is the fault of Japan and Japan alone. It also follows that, if the situation gets worse, that will only be because of Japanese action, and it would be as well for Japanese editorial writers always to bear in mind that there are limits to Japanese aggression the passing of which will inevitably invoke counter-action.

What Is The Use?

The senselessness of the present terrorist campaign in Shanghai cannot be too strongly condemned. The shooting of one or two Japanese, simply because they are Japanese, does not advance the Chinese cause a single bit, while it creates endless inconveniences to many sympathizers with that cause residing in Shanghai. Peasants bringing vegetables to market in the city are held up, and the prices of foodstuffs are automatically sent sky high. Residents north of the creek, and possibly in the western areas outside the International Settlement, have their movements hampered. To what purpose? It may be of some advantage to China to keep the Japanese invaders in a constant state of alarm, but if this objective can only be achieved by causing hardships to something like four million persons, the majority of whom would gladly welcome the return of the Chinese authorities, the objective is likely to do the cause more harm than good. It would be unwise to generalize about these assassinations. No doubt there have been instances when the motives of the assassins have been purely personal—cases of revenge, or wiping out some one who has been squeezing the squeezer. Cases such as these are, of course, simply criminal, and politics of the Sino-Japanese hostilities are not mixed up with them. But it is regrettably true that in some cases it has been proved that the motive has been to kill some Japanese—any Japanese—for no other reason than that he is Japanese. There is no parallel between the murders perpetrated in Shanghai and the anti-German activities which have been going on in occupied Europe. Germans have been pushed into canals in occupied Holland and Belgium, or have mysteriously disappeared in occupied France. But they have been killed because they are members of the forces of occupation, part of the armies which are keeping the people down and may possibly be used in further attacks against the champion of freedom who is still holding out. Shanghai, it should not be forgotten, is an international settlement. It has not been occupied by the Japanese, who were here before there was any "China Incident". This point is often forgotten by the Japanese themselves, if their actions are any criterion. The position of Shanghai is probably unique. While the soil upon which the Settlement has been built is Chinese and Chinese sovereignty is undisputed, the well-being of the millions who reside upon it is the charge of a foreign Consular Body and a Council, once elected by Shanghai citizens, now appointed by the consuls of the powers concerned, and by the Chinese Ratepayers' Association. Shanghai has not been occupied in the sense that Paris has been occupied by the Germans, and it is hoped that it never will be. And, therefore, it is difficult to see what terrorists can hope to gain by indiscriminate murder. If it could be shown that the freedom or recovery of China were advanced one whit by these assassinations, this journal would have nothing to say against them, since, after all, China is in everything but name, at war with Japan. But the picking off of an occasional civilian in this very complex community results only in penalties being indirectly imposed upon everyone residing here, and since this city is still one of the most important cities in occupied or unoccupied China, the result is only another crippling of its most vital activities.

STRAY NOTES

Aug. 23.—Birdsong seems to have increased in my garden since the floods receded, in spite of the approaching autumn: the Oriole which seemed to have deserted me for a few days now sings repeatedly, while the Bulbuls have resumed their daily competitions—perhaps because they have more time to spare since their young have no longer to be herded round the bushes to keep them from drowning themselves: even the Blackbird whose song usually ceases at this time of year gives at least two short performances a day now that his supply of worms has been restored to him. All of which reminds me of the musical notes I was reading (about birds) the other day. For I have found to my surprise that the Blackbird is given, by several musicians, the highest rank of all as a singer, and is referred to as "The Beethoven of the Birds": I have always admired his song myself and find that the following description of his music fits in very well with some (though certainly not all) of our Chinese Blackbirds:

"(The Blackbird)...freely invents continuous and developed tunes quite comparable with some of those that our human composers have taken... for their sonatas and symphonies. There is great variety in Blackbird song, and it appears as though an individual will fashion a little tune that pleases him and then somewhat extend it from year to year."

The Oxford Companion to Music expresses the opinion that birds do not only sing to attract mates, etc.—which fits in with most modern theories—and it goes on to remark that (a) the larger birds and (b) those with the brightest plumage, are not amongst the greatest singers: this certainly suggests that birdsong has to some extent evolved as a method of display for defensive purposes: in other words, if you are not very strong and not very brightly dressed—for birds are said to frighten their enemies with bright colours (e.g. the robin's red breast) . . . you can at least assert yourself by making a loud noise about your prowess: which is precisely what my Bulbuls do every time they meet in the garden.—E.S.W.

Neither retail nor receive scandal willingly; defamation of others may for the present gratify the malignity or the pride of our hearts, cool reflection will draw very disadvantageous conclusions from such a disposition; and in the case of scandal, as in that of robbery, the receiver is always thought as bad as the thief. —*Lord Chesterfield*

* * *

Instead of saying that man is the creature of circumstances it would be nearer the mark to say that man is the architect of circumstances. It is character which builds an existence out of circumstances. From the same materials one man builds palaces, another hovels, one warehouses, another villas. Bricks and mortar are mortar and bricks until the architect can make something else.—*Anon.*

* * *

He (Kingsley) was what he was not by virtue of his office but by virtue of what God made him in himself. He was we might almost say a layman in the guise or disguise of a clergyman—living with the fisherman, hunting with the hunter, able to hold his own in tent and camp with courtier or with soldier an example that a genial companion may be a Christian gentleman that a Christian clergyman need not be a member of a sacred caste and a stranger to the common interests of his countrymen. Yet human genial layman as he was—he was not the less—nay he was ten times more—a pastor than he would have been had he shut himself out from the haunts of men. He was sent by Providence as it were "far off to the Gentiles" far off not to other lands or other races of mankind but far off from the usual sphere of minister or priest to find fresh worlds of thoughts and wild tracts of character in which he found a response to himself because he gave a response to them. (*A. P. Stanley's funeral sermon Charles Kingsley*).

VITALIZING U.S. ARMY

Recently, with a foresight rare in U.S. military history, the army prepared to apply the awful test of war to U.S. officers before they actually go to battle, reports "Time." Said Under Secretary of War Robert Porter Patterson (in a letter to House Speaker Sam Rayburn): "It is imperative that during the emergency the Secretary of War have authority to vitalize the active list of the Army, removing therefrom those officers who are unable to stand up under the strain to which they must be subjected if we are to build up a modern Army capable of meeting the demands of modern combat."

Although Mr. Patterson wrote his letter on behalf of Secretary of War Stimson, the man behind this intelligent ruthlessness was the Army's kindly Chief of Staff, General George C. Marshall. Since the U.S. technically was still short of war, his test had to be short of war, too. But its application could be as remorseless and effective as he and his assistants chose to make it. To make the test rapidly effective, General Marshall wanted authority to rip away the red tape which hedges many an unqualified officer. By law, officers who are found unfit by reclassification ("B") boards may cling to a long and cumbersome appeal procedure before they are finally ousted. Congress was asked to cut this cackle, by giving final power to remove the unfit, without appeal or palaver, to a new board of five or more General Staff officers.

General Marshall has already begun to pick and choose among his Regular Army officers. He pointed out that, of 500 permanently commissioned colonels (56 to 64 years old), only 30 now have troop commands. Of the rest, some are doing well enough in staff and office jobs (where, said General Marshall, "we need their brains more than their legs"). Others are simply awaiting the axe. Eliminating unfit officers is only half of it. The Army must also find young and fit ones. To that end, a selection board has lately scanned a list of some 800 majors and lieutenant-colonels, recommended the best of them for temporary promotions to colonelcies. Most of these promotions (like most of the head-chopping) will be made on the basis of actual performance in this summer's field manœuvres. These games are not war, but to many an officer now on test they are hell.

At the close of the Second Army's manœuvres in Tennessee, Lieut.-Gen Ben Lear's harshest words were aimed at "the chain of command"—meaning the officers through whom orders are transmitted from the C.O. to every buck private in the field. Said he: "Unless the chain of command can be perfected.... disastrous embarrassments and failures will be encountered during battle. Front-line capabilities of the Army's officers should and must receive the attention of all officers. I regret to say that our chain of command is weak—weak to the extent that if this condition is allowed to continue, the chain, at its weak links, will break whenever an emergency imposes a heavy load."

There were hopeful signs recently that the U.S. Army is facing the fact that wars can't be won without putting the right men in the right places. A lot of this good horse sense is coming from Chief of Staff George Catlett Marshall. One sign of it was a request for more authority to weed out incompetent officers. Another: what General Marshall said about the selection of officers for big commands. Hereafter, said he, commanders will be judged and chosen by their fitness for particular tasks—and not, as in the past, mainly by rank, seniority and the relative prestige of the Army's branches. For example: in Alaska, where the air forces will be more important than any others, an airman will command all Army units. In Newfoundland, the command of all Army forces has already been given to an airman (Brig.-Gen. Henry W. Harms).

Purpose of this policy is not to enhance the prestige of the new, autonomous Army Air Forces, but to develop soundly organized, closely cooperating task forces. In many spots, the ranking airman on the job may well be subordinate to a ground officer. Moreover, if George Marshall's policy is to be as effective in practice as it is realistic in theory, wing-proud airmen will have to come down from their clouds, learn to fight with the rest of the Army.

Army and Navy Co-Operation

In many war tasks, Army and Navy forces must work together (as the British tragically learned in Crete, where their land, naval and air units seemed to be fighting three separate wars). The U.S. Army and Navy as yet have no satisfactory provision for coordinated command and joint staff work in such tasks. But General Marshall indicated last week that real Army-Navy co-operation is nearer than it ever was before. Carrier-based Navy planes will practice in joint manœuvres this summer with the Army's crack First Division and the First Marine Division. These divisions make up the No. 1 U.S. task force, have first call on experienced men and new equipment. Commanding both is a parboiled Marine, Maj.-Gen. Holland ("Howlin' Mad") Smith, who will know what to do if his two divisions suddenly have to take on a vital task in World War II.

The U.S. Signal Corps has had its eye on a brand-new weapon: falcons to intercept enemy homing pigeons. A falcon dropping on its prey whistles like a dive-bomber, kills its victim in mid-air with one powerful rake of its talons, sometimes swoops to catch the dead bird before it hits ground. Trained, a falcon will fly free (at 100 m.p.h.) to pounce on game birds. The U.S. can use falcons, as other armies cannot, without endangering its own homing pigeons. Reason: the U.S. has developed night-flying homing pigeons.

At Fort Monmouth, N.J., where the Signal Corps has 2,000 pigeons in training, Lieut. Thomas MacClure will not have far to look for his pursuit birds. The best U.S. native hunter is the peregrine, or duck hawk, a long-winged bird of prey that has nested for centuries in the cliffs along the Hudson, now rests also atop the sky-scrapers of Manhattan, preys on pigeons in the parks. So far as is known, the U.S. falcon squadron will be the first such military force in the world.

IN PARENTHESIS

Letters To A Stomach

MY DEAR STOMACH,

Information has reached me that you are corresponding with a lady stomach.

As I cannot tolerate a part of my body communicating with a part of another person's body without full knowledge of the facts, I must ask you to furnish me with details of your correspondence, and also the lady stomach's name.

—Yours faithfully,
N. GUBBINS.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your undated letter, I have to inform you that your information is correct, and that I reserve the right to correspond with any stomach in the world.

The lady stomach in question first wrote to me after reading some of our correspondence published in the Sunday Express. She is a lonely, neglected stomach, in need of a pen pal, and I consider myself fortunate that I have been able to oblige her. The lady stomach's name is Gertrude.

I remain, Sir;
faithfully,
Your STOMACH.

My dear Stomach,

I have to thank you for your letter, but must insist on further information.

As this may prove a matter of vital concern to us both, I think it is imperative that I should know the nature of this correspondence and how long it has been going on.

Also, have you exchanged photographs?

Sincerely,
N. GUBBINS.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your further letter I have to inform you that the correspondence between Gertrude and myself has been going on for some months. Regarding the nature of it, neither of us can see any reason for secrecy, as our friendship is entirely innocent and is based on mutual sympathy in common suffering.

Gertrude's owner has been divorced and has since been sending down some astonishing mixtures of drinks in great quantities. After attempting to deal with whiskey, oysters and champagne, Gertrude was reduced to a state of collapse, and was eventually taken to hospital.

Since then we have exchanged many letters describing each other's symptoms and discussing methods of dealing with difficult situations. We both agree that it is better to be owned by a man than a woman, as a man usually knows what to send down, even if he doesn't know when to stop.

Hoping that this frank disclosure will ease your mind and remove any suspicion that I have forgotten that I am a married stomach.

I remain, Sir,
faithfully,
Your STOMACH.

P.S.—Although we have not exchanged photographs, we have sent each other some interesting drawings and diagrams. We have also agreed to see each other's X-rays, if and when they are taken.

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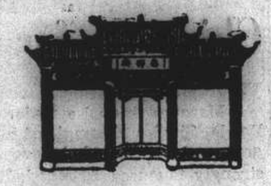
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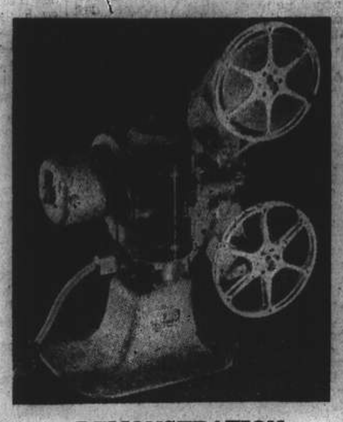
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THE SPORTS PAGE

"N.C.D.N." Photo.

Champions All! A Study in Smiles and Silverware

Wearing modest smiles, here are five of the fastest swimmers in Shanghai, lined up with their trophies after their successes in the swimming championships at the A.S.F. pool last Saturday. Left to right they are:— Charlie Butt (Junior 220 yards Free Style), Ernie Smith (Men's 150 yards Back Stroke), Miss Lecia Hekking (Ladies' 100 yards Free Style), T.S. Chie (Men's 440 yards Free Style) and Oleg Grebenschikoff (Men's 200 yards Breast Stroke).

Chisox Hand Yanks 9-1 Defeat As Parting Present

New York, Aug. 26.

THE league-leading New York Yankees suffered a 9 to 1 defeat from the White Sox when they made their last appearance of 1941 in Chicago today.

The Yanks need but ten more games to cinch the American League pennant and during their next month of play they meet mostly second division clubs. However, the bulk of the games are on the road.

The Cleveland Indians dropped further out of the American League Pennant picture when they were shut out, 1 to 0, in a night game by the Boston Red Sox.

Winning Run in 6th

The game was hard-fought throughout, with the lone run being scored in the sixth inning by the Red Sox. Both clubs turned in errorless ball and had four hits to their credit. Charles Wagner turned in his best game of the season for Boston as he bested Bob Feller in a bang up mound duel.

Jimmy Dykes and his Chicago White Sox ended their final home appearance against the pennant-bound New York Yankees with a brilliant 9 to 1 decision over the McCarthymen today.

Smith's Lucky 13

Edgar Smith, ace Chicago hurler, chalked up his 13th win of the season as the White Sox closed their series and sent the Yankees out of the city on the last leg of their western trip before they return home for the final drive toward the 1941 pennant.

The White Sox won the game in the second inning with a two-run rally, but added three in the sixth and four in the seventh to give the Yankees a humiliating defeat. The Yankees scored their only tally in the third inning. The White Sox collected 12 hits and made three errors, while Smith gave up nine scattered safeties.

The Washington Senators dropped a 6 to 3 decision to the St. Louis Browns in the opening game of their double-header when Chester Laab and and Walter Judnich hit successive homers in the first inning after which they were never headed.

Bitter Duel Called

The two clubs fought out the nightcap to a bitter 3 to 3 tie which was called at the end of the tenth inning because of darkness. The Senators took an early lead by scoring once in the third, but the Browns jumped ahead in the sixth with a two-run come-back. The Senators added two more in the seventh, however, to take a 3 to 2 lead. The Browns pushed one across in the ninth to knot the count and neither club was able to score in the tenth frame.

Laab and Judnich were again the heroes for the Browns. Laab collected a single in the sixth inning, and Judnich brought him home with a round-tripper. The Senators collected 10 hits off four St. Louis hurlers, while Syd Hudson gave up 11 hits to the Browns during the game.

Interference By Rain

The Philadelphia-Detroit game was postponed because of rain, while the Boston Red Sox and Cleveland Indians were to play a night tilt.

In the National League, the Reds-Giants, the Cardinal-Dodger and the Pirate-Braves games were all postponed because of rain and will be played as double-headers tomorrow. The Chicago-Philadelphia tilt was played as part of the double-header yesterday.

American League

	R.	H.	E.
New York	1	9	0
Chicago	9	12	3
Batteries: Russo, Branch and Silvestri; Smith and Tresh.			
Washington	3	12	1
St. Louis	6	11	6

FIRST GAME

Batteries: Anderson, Masterson, Carresquel and Evans, Early; Harris, McKain and Swift.

Washington	3	10	0
St. Louis	3	11	0

SECOND GAME

Batteries: Hudson and Early; Galehouse, McKain, Kramer, Muncrief and Ferrell, Swift.—(called at the end of tenth inning because of darkness.)

Philadelphia-Detroit postponed because of rain.

NIGHT GAME

Boston	1	4	0
Cleveland	0	4	0

Batteries: Wagner and Pytlak; Feller and Desautels, Hemsley.

National League

Cincinnati-New York, St. Louis-Brooklyn and Pittsburgh-Boston all postponed because of rain.

Chicago-Philadelphia played as double header yesterday.—United Press.

Extension of Dates in Tennis Championships

Following are the latest arrangements made by the Shanghai Lawn Tennis Association in connection with the championships conducted by them:—

Ladies Singles Championship. Entries for this event close this Saturday. Competitors are asked to kindly forward their entries to the Mr. M. Spiegler, Room 4B, 119 Nanking Road before that date.

Men's Singles Junior Championship. The dates for completion of the 2nd and 3rd rounds have been extended to September 6. Semi-finals to be completed by the September 12. Finals, on the Association Court, will be announced later.

Men's Singles Senior Championship. 2nd and 3rd rounds to be completed by the August 31. Semi-finals on the Association Court on September 13/14. Finals to be announced later.

Men's Doubles Championship. 1st and 2nd rounds to be completed by September 6. 3rd round by September 12. Semi-finals on the Association Court on September 20/21. Finals to be announced later.

Roper Cup. Dates remain as previously arranged.

Lawn Bowls Teams

Shanghai Recreation Club

Shanghai Recreation Club (*v.* S.L.B.C. Annual Game, at the Shanghai Recreation Club, today, 3.30 p.m.):—G. V. Jensen (skip), W. Hall, W. Moore, J. J. Aldeguer; G. N. Manley (skip), T. G. Almeida, W. A. Young, A. E. Collins; W. T. Manley (skip), P. Madar, D. M. Gutterres, E. Gifford; F. O. Madar (skip), R. F. Manley, I. A. Walle, F. M. Remedios; G. B. Stormes (skip), F. R. Kermani, J. Shute, J. R. Main; C. Thompson (skip), C. L. Passos, F. A. Leitao, B. A. Shirazee; C. M. Sequeira (skip), V. L. Xavier, A. A. Lopes, T. Veitch; J. M. C. Lopes (skip), J. R. McDonald, N. C. Beeman, W. A. Palmer; G. Madar (skip), S. V. Heley, T. C. Avery, R. R. Hotchkies.

Reserves:—J. A. Tibble, A. J. Roza, and O. Edgren.

Schedule of Postponed Water Polo Games

Following is the programme of postponed games in the local Water Polo League:—

Tomorrow—Propoises *v.* Tritons (Foreign Y.M.C.A., 9 p.m.) Referee:—Mr. Dearn.

Friday—Tritons *v.* Crocodiles (A.S.F., 6 p.m.) Referee:—Mr. A. Logan.

Tuesday—Crocodiles *v.* Walruses (Foreign Y.M.C.A., 9 p.m.) Referee:—Mr. Berthet.

Swimming Gala For Foreign "Y" Youngsters Today

The biggest event of the year for the boys and girls of the Foreign Y.M.C.A. is their annual swimming gala which is scheduled for today from 3 to 6 p.m.; today being a bank holiday it is expected that a large number of parents will be able to watch their youngsters compete in the swimming events.

Following is a complete list of finalists:—

25 yds. Back Stroke (Herrings:—R. Gutierrez, M. Skoberg, R. Patterson. 50 yds. Free Style (Swimmers):—Misses U. Milch, R. Anderson, P. Moreland, A. Brockett. 100 yds. Free Style (Dolphins):—M. Levy, P. Hess, B. Deitch, A. Pritooletiko, G. Chernichenko. 100 yds. Free Style (Sturgeons):—P. Ingmer, D. Lebedeff, G. Hoffmark, L. Gutierrez, D. MacGregor. 25 yds. Back Stroke (Carps):—B. Rojensky, R. Wildt, A. Steiner, O. Meinikoff, G. Plenkinsov. 25 yds. Back Stroke (Paddlers):—Misses P. Hammond, E. Bollman, L. Smulsky, E. Bershadsky, O. Vinekooroff. 25 yds. Back Stroke (Herrings):—M. Romansky, S. Tchakalian, F. Fonseca, V. Kirueshkin, S. Semichoff. 50 yds. Back Stroke (Dolphins):—M. Levy, G. Chernichenko, P. Hess, E. A. Pollitzer, R. Levinsky. 50 yds. Back Stroke (Sturgeons):—E. C. Pollitzer, D. Lebedeff, O. Levenspiel, M. Saifeh, L. Gutierrez. 25 yds. Back Stroke (Paddlers):—Misses M. Fisher, S. Gewitsch, M. Hochstadt, I. Solomon, I. Ring. 50 yds. Breast Stroke (Dolphins):—F. Beeman, G. Chernichenko, A. Pritoolenko, P. Hess, E. Immergut. 50 yds. Breast Stroke (Sturgeons):—E. C. Pollitzer, D. MacGregor, S. Barros, T. Tsinghaus. 75 yds. Medley Swim (Sturgeons):—G. Hoffmark, O. Levenspiel, L. Gutierrez, S. Barros, M. Saifeh. 50 feet Free Style (Tadpoles and Minnows):—W. Gabb, P. McDonald, I. Levoff, H. Rowland, V. Lagutin, L. French, J. Tonnochy, D. Pollak, V. Read. 25 feet Free Style (Novices):—Misses L. Palmer, B. Lee, J. Souza, A. Montilla, D. Lovelock. 25 yds. Free Style (Sprats):—T. Daly, I. Shevtzoff, F. Bolton, R. Martin, M. Tchakalian. 25 yds. Free Style (Floaters):—Misses M. McRae, F. Krumholtz, D. Johnson, J. Milch, A. Collman. 50 yds. Free Style (Carps):—I. Young, M. Lopes, S. Blyth, B. Lee, W. Wildt. 25 yds. Free Style (Paddlers):—Misses J. Kriss, I. Smulsky, E. Bollman, N. Nazario, G. Bochardskv, J. Daunas. 50 yds. Free Style (Herrings):—F. Long, V. Kirueshkin, M. Skoberg, S. Tchakalian, M. Domansky. 25 yds. Free Style (Swimmers):—Misses P. Moreland, G. Villas, B. Azevedo, U. Milch, A. Brockett. 50 yds. Free Style (Dolphins):—A. Smillansky, A. Machado, M. Levy, A. Pritooleiko, R. Beeman. 50 yds. Free Style (Sturgeons):—P. Ingmer, A. Ollertdessen, W. Baker, G. Hoffmark, M. Saifeh. 25 feet Back Stroke (Tadpoles and Minnows):—L. Danigueli, H. Rowland, W. Gabb, I. Levoff, I. McKinnon, L. Lagutin, J. Tonnochy, J. Dobson. 25 feet Back Stroke (Novices):—Misses J. Souza, D. Lovelock, L. Palmer, A. Montilla, B. Lee. 50 feet Back Stroke (Sprats):—D. Rowland, M. Gidumal, J. Bogle, I. Shevtzoff, G. Pallen, T. Daly, W. Gabb, R. Martin. R. Johnston. 50 feet Back Stroke (Floaters):—Misses A. Collman, D. Johnson, E. Geissler. 25 yds. Back Stroke (Carps):—R. Lee G. Blenkinsov, R. Blyth, A. Schauder, B. Rojensky. 50 yds. Free Style (Paddlers):—Misses N. Nazario, G. Bochadsky, L. Smulsky, E. Bollman.

Heats for Four Swim Titles At Rowing Club Today

HEATS for the four Shanghai Swimming Championships to be held on Saturday evening in conjunction with the Rowing Club Gala will take place at 6 p.m. today at the Rowing Club pool and all competitors are requested to attend promptly as non-appearance means automatic disqualification.

The events and competitors are as follow:—

100 yards Men's Free Style:—P. Vologoff, I. Grebenschikoff, A. Griffiths, H. Ballerand, R. Hekking, C. L. Wen and R. Leoni.

880 Yards Men's Free Style:—A. Griffiths, G. Stephen, T. S. Chie, V. Matiuk and I. Grebenschikoff.

100 Yards Men's Back Stroke:—V. Matiuk, O. Strand, C. C. Wang, E. Smith and H. Ballerand.

100 Yards Juniors Free Style:—J. Wyatt, C. Butt, G. Hoffmark, J. T. Smith and P. Ingmer.

With the exception of the 100 yards men's back stroke—which should produce another close tussle between Ernie Smith, V. Matiuk and O. Strand—none of the heats are likely to produce close competition as only one outstanding swimmer has entered for each event.

None to Touch Him

In the 100 yards men's free style Bobbie Hekking stands head and shoulders above the other four entries and he should have little difficulty in winning his heat today and the championship on Saturday evening.

Hekking won the 100 last year in 58-1/5 seconds, and in view of the fact that he is naturally adapted to the shorter distances, it would not be surprising if he approached the Shanghai record of 57-1/5 for this event. The mark was established in 1936 by Noel Hammond, but was also tied by both Toby Gavriloff and Archie Logan in the heats of the event at the Rowing Club Pool on August 11, 1937.

The Irony of It

The final never took place, owing to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities exactly two days later, and it would indeed be ironical if Hekking succeeded in taking up where Gavriloff and Logan left off more than four years afterwards! Second place will probably fall to C. L. Wen.

Another record that might go by the boards is in the 880 yards men's free style where the sensational find of the season, T. S. Chie, is entered. Judging from Chie's exhibition last Saturday at the A.S.F. Pool where he negotiated the 440 in 5 minutes and 43-4/5 seconds, and his amazing staying powers, the Chinese star should come close if not actually better the standing mark of 12 minutes 5 seconds for the distance, established in 1936 by Don Smith.

Chie's Weak Opposition

Much, of course, will depend on the quality of the opposition he will receive, but it is unlikely that any of the other four competitors—V. Matiuk, A. Griffiths, G. Stephen and I. Grebenschikoff—will come close.

The junior 100 yards free style promises to result in another easy victory for Charlie Butt, probably the most outstanding young swimmer in the city today, but in the 100 yards back stroke Ernie Smith will have to set a fast pace if he hopes to repeat his last week's victory over Matiuk. Olaf Strand must also be considered in the running, while the other two competitors—C. C. Wang and H. Ballerand—cannot altogether be ignored.

Japanese Plan Sports Stadium in Shanghai

A large stadium with facilities for baseball, tennis, and track and field meets, as well as an open-air theatre, a music hall and rest pavilion, will be built in the near future by the Japanese Residents' Corporation, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reported yesterday. The stadium will be built on grounds adjacent to the Naval Memorial on Kwangchung Road.

Funds for the stadium will be secured through donations from various Japanese companies and from the public.

FORD TAXIS TEL 30189

PARC DES SPORTS HAMILTON TO-DAY AT 8.00

W.H. Choy Seeded In U.S. Tennis

New York, Aug. 25.

W. H. Choy of China was seeded fourth today among foreign entries in the national tennis championship starting Saturday at Forest Hills.—United Press.

Mazarin Wins Third Successive St. Leger Trial

London, Aug. 24.

Mazarin proved himself the most genuine stayer engaged in the St. Leger by winning the third successive St. Leger trial yesterday and will undoubtedly challenge Owen Tudor for favouritism at next Tuesday's St. Leger call-over.

Mazarin won the more important of the two trials held yesterday, carrying a top weight of eight stones 11 pounds, beating Lord Glanely's Devonian by three lengths over the St. Leger distance of one miler and six furlongs in the Trial Stakes at Salisbury. Mrs. Dorothy Paget's Bakthawar, only a neck behind, was third.

Mazarin, owned and trained by Mr. Robert Dawson, conceded 12 pounds to Devonian, which finished fourth in the Derby, and as Mazarin was still running strongly at the finish, his St. Leger chances are obvious.

There were five runners. Betting was on Mazarin 4—1, Devonian 4—1 and Bakhtawar 9—4.

Orthodox Another Winner

Mr. James Rank's Orthodox, winner of such important races as the Free Handicap, the Newmarket Stakes and the St. James's Palace Stakes, also proved his consistency by winning the other St. Leger trial—the Yorkshire Stakes—at Thirsk.

Orthodox, son of the Derby winner Hyperion, considered the most valuable sire in the last 40 years, beat Lord Rosebery's Felous by three-quarters of a length, with Mrs. Arthur James's Starwort third.

There were six runners. Betting was on Orthodox 11—4, Felous 6—1, Starwort 11—2, Morogoro, second in the Derby and the Two-Thousand Guineas, started a 13—8 favourite.—Reuter.

Marques Surprises Marshall In Bowls Singles; Will Face Chisholm for Championship

WINNING consistently on half and three-quarter ends, B. F. Marques created a major upset in the semi-finals of the Lawn Bowls Singles Championship, held yesterday afternoon at the greens of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, when he eliminated the strongly favoured A. Marshall from the contest by 21-16. It was a touch-and-go proposition all the way through and even until the 24th end the outcome still hung in the balance as, had any one of Marshall's shots carried the jack, the score would have been tied and the game extended to 25 ends.

Meanwhile in the second semi-final tussle, W. R. Chisholm justified his early favourtism to triumph convincingly over his Club mate, A. B. Hogg, by the score of 21-14. This encounter was productive of a much higher brand of bowls than that in the Marques-Marshall fixture as woods by both players were laid close to the jack.

Though their deliveries were not as precise as those in the Chisholm-Hogg game, the match between Marques and Marshall was nevertheless highly interesting as the strategic placing of he wood by both men produced a series of problematic ends.

While the Portuguese player contented himself with piling up scores through playing half and three-quarter ends, Marshall, who played a much heavier game, accumulated his points on long ends.

Marques Opens Strongly

Marques started off well by winning two points in the first two ends and one in the third to lead with a total of five. Marshall, whose shots were going right through, did not seem to get into the swing of things until the fourth end where he scored a two.

Marshall reduced Marques' advantage in the next five ends by patiently winning one shot at a time. At the 10th end the score was tied at 10-all, and from that point onwards it was a neck-and-neck tussle all the way.

Marshall Fights Gamely

A three by the eventual winner in the 15th end and a one in the next put him up four shots. But Marshall fought on tenaciously and again slowly but surely piled up his points to level the count again at 16-all in the 16th end.

Marques did wisely to follow Marshall's tactics and in the last four ends contented himself by winning with ones and two. The last end was brimming over with interest as it might just as easily have resulted in Marshall's favour as in Marques'. Marques was lying two close to the jack. Marshall delivered his first two bowls heavily and drove them behind the jack. Here Marques also put one bowl behind the jack to safeguard himself in case Marshall should carry the jack. Marshall tried to carry the kitty with his next two shots but they both missed it by narrow margins.

Chisholm Demoralizes Rival

Against Hogg, Chisholm made his superiority felt early in the game by running up a comfortable lead of 11-1 in the seventh end. He continued to collect his points with a brace of ones in the next two heads. Hogg took the limelight in the 10th and 11th ends when he first took a one and then registered a brilliant three by placing three bowls almost right on the jack.

Hogg managed to win six of the next seven ends. But unfortunately for him, only one was a two the others were all ones. He made a strong come-back towards the end of the game when he reduced his deficit from seven shots to five making the score 19-15 in the 23rd end. But Chisholm settled the issue by taking the 24th end with a two.

Change of Venue in Bowls Games Today

The venue for the two semi-finals in the Lawn Bowls Rinks Championship, to be held today, have been interchanged. Both matches will be starting at 4.30 p.m. and will be as follows:—

A. Marshall's rink *v.* W. J. Monk's rink (on Police greens), R. C. Aitkenhead's rink *v.* R. Thomson's rink (on S.L.B.C. greens).

Wild Cats Oust Mounties 5-4 To Extend Army Cup Polo

PLAYING inspired polo yesterday, the Wild Cats remained untamed by the Mounties, who conceded a two-goal handicap. The winners played a desperately aggressive game to take full advantage of their two-point lead and after a bitter four chukker battle emerged victorious by the score of 5-4. Had the Mounties won yesterday they would have won the Army Cup tournament but, as it is, the competition will be extended to two more matches.

Meanwhile, a scrappy but nevertheless thrilling Tyro Cup tournament tussle held yesterday resulted in a triumph for Meadowbrook who succeeded in dodging the cyclonic aggressions of the Hurricanes to win 5-4. A last-chukker comeback by the losers all but upset the winners as they scored three times with whirlwind attacks.

Every member of the Wild Cat outfit was in their finest fettle. Jacques du Rivau was a veritable stonewall in the position of back while E. B. Moller played a sparkling game in the pivot position. Henry White had his eye well in and was a constant menace whenever he was left alone with the ball.

There was nothing actually wrong with the losing side but it was just that they happened to come through on the short end of the score. The game was played at a sizzling pace. Moore did fine work in the No. 1 berth by picking up all the long passes that was sent through by Fritz and Culbertson.

Mounties Score First

The Mounties drew first blood through Culbertson who converted a 15-yard free hit in the opening chukker. The next chukker was all Henry White's. After five minutes of field play White suddenly dashed away to score with a good 60-yard shot and even before the players had realized the situation, he carried the ball away from the throw-in to register once more.

It was not until the second half that the Mounties hit their scoring stride. After half-time Moore scored once in the third chukker and twice in the last while Fritz tallied once in the fourth.

Scrappy Tyro Cup Game

The Tyro Cup game was scrappy and slow with neither side keen on doing any galloping. The game took a turn for the better after the rest period when both sides came out with renewed vigour. Striker suddenly started to hit a nice long ball while Rogoff began to bustle about sending his forwards away.

Toeg and Pote-Hunt were easily outstanding for the losers. The former scored all the four goals for his team and displayed remarkable accuracy by converting three free hits. His effort of three goals in the last chukker aroused special interest among the spectators who were getting rather tired of the sloppy game.

The teams were:

Wild Cats: H. A. White, C. B. Moller, E. B. Moller and du Rivau. Mounties: Moore, Sprague, Fritz, Culbertson.

Meadowbrook: Kay, Striker, Rogoff, Holden. Hurricanes: Kermode, Bell, Pote-Hunt, E. F. Toeg.

Walruses Crush Rowing Club in Water Polo

In a league water polo encounter last night at the pool of the Foreign "Y", the Walruses massacred the Rowing Club squad; with every member of the team in fine shooting form the winners piled up eight goals while the Oarsmen were not able to retaliate at all.

Taking the initiative from the start, the Walruses attacked furiously and never let up for a moment. Charlie Butt took top scoring honours by netting the ball three times while Maher was next in line with two. Ozorio, Turner and Griffiths registered one goal apiece.

The teams were:—

Walruses: Stephen; Griffiths, Turner; Grebenschikoff, Maher, Butt, Ozorio.

Rowing Club: Winter; Targsenko, Burgess; Weidman; Brandt, Egoroff, Komor.

Cricket Teams

Shanghai Cricket Club

J. C. Jenkin's XI (V. J. W. Pote-Hunt's XI, today, S. C. C. Ground, 11 a.m., Stumps Drawn 5 p.m.):—J. C. Jenkins (Capt.), W. V. K. Chadwick, J. R. Brown, A. V. T. Dean, A. Graham, A. C. Sinclair, S. V. Gash, G. J. Read, P. V. Simpson, E. J. Sluis, L. Underwood.

J. W. Pote-Hunt (Capt.) E. R. Duckitt, C. P. Elliot, F. Marshall, W. Marsay, G. T. Gambling, F. A. Pitts, A. W. Pettit, R. U. Reynolds, E. A. Weidman, H. E. Orr.

Reserves:—R. F. Scott, J. A. G. L. Smith, T. H. Wood, G. C. Large, A. J. Harvey, A. R. Turner, W. Brankin.

Umpires:—Rev. F. W. Weaver, P. J. Hart. Scorer:—F. J. Sanger.

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SALE OF RESERVED SEATS FOR ALL A.T.I. THEATRES at the CATHAY, GRAND, NANKING or DOWNTOWN at SAM LAZARO BROS.!

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AIR-COOLED AND AIR-CONDITIONED
OPENS TO-DAY! at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
He Was All Set to Murder the Man Who Had Given Him His Wife and His Job..... And then He Saw the Light!
She's A HONEY! So is the Picture!
Good old days! same old cagney! great old flame!
JAMES CAGNEY
OLIVIA DE HAVILLAND
"Strawberry Blonde"
with RITA HAYWORTH
ALAN HALE · JACK CARSON
GEORGE TOBIAS
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A WARNER BROS.-First Nat'l Picture
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RESERVATIONS: FOR A.T.I. THEATRES CAN ONLY BE MADE UNTIL TWO HOURS BEFORE the SHOW STARTS!

Duff Cooper Warns Japan Not to Act

San Francisco, Aug. 26.

Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, yesterday warned Japan that "this is not the moment for imperialistic adventure in the Far East.

"I can say it is now too late for Japan to move," the former British Minister of Information said. "She should have moved just a year ago when we returned from Dunkirk without arms or ammunition. That was the moment to have thrown her weight into whatever project she had in mind."

Mr. Duff Cooper was scheduled to leave San Francisco today for Singapore via a Clipper plane. In Singapore he will assume a new and important post for the British Empire in the Far East.

Mr. Duff Cooper asserted that since last September Britain had won five great victories against the Axis.

Britain, he pointed out, repulsed the German attempt to invade England, which began with mass air raids, defeated the attempt to crush *morale* by terrific night bombing, crushed Italy's abortive campaign in north Africa, defeated the German attempt to recapture north Africa and defeated the Nazi U-boat campaign aimed at isolating the British Isles.—United Press.

American Newsmen May Visit Iceland

Washington, Aug. 26.

The White House yesterday announced removal of restrictions under which newspapermen, photographers and radiomen heretofore had been prevented from going to Iceland after occupation of that country by American forces.

Simultaneously, an Iceland trade delegation arrived to negotiate financial and commercial questions. The delegations and such arrangements conformed with the agreement under which the United States assumed protection of Iceland "and promised to further Iceland's interests in every possible way."

Delegates expressed confidence that favourable results would be reached not only in solving Iceland's urgent needs, but also in finding a lasting basis for improved financial relations.—United Press.

Sydney Newspaper Praises Churchill

Sydney, Aug. 26.

The "Daily Mirror" yesterday praised the recent world-wide broadcast by Mr. Winston Churchill. British Prime Minister, but admitted that he explains much but omits more."

Commenting on Mr. Churchill's references to the Pacific the "Mirror" said "the policy in the Pacific was satisfactorily stated. President Roosevelt has the Japanese in hand and if Japan provokes war, Australia can enter it in alliance with America as well as Britain.

"Concerning the Middle East, Mr. Churchill was silent. This is profoundly disappointing. The revelation that nine weeks after commencement of the Russian war a conference has been planned to help Russia is an alarming doctrine," it added.—United Press.

29 Polish Emigres Going to Palestine

Twenty-nine Polish-Jewish refugees who arrived in Shanghai from Japan recently, will leave the city within the next few days bound for Palestine to take up colonization work under the attention of the Zionist Organization, it was learned from authoritative sources yesterday.

The 29 political refugees are at present quartered in the Shanghai Jewish Club, 35 Moulmein Road, where they are being taken care of by the Zionist Organization and the Jewish Agency of Palestine. Taking an active part in the welfare to this small group of colonizers, is the Russian Jewish Community Committee of 21, of which Mr. B. Topas is President.

The Polish refugees, it was learned, will leave Shanghai on board a Butterfield and Swire steamer bound for Bombay and Basra. The emigrés are all provided with visas for Palestine where they will receive a new lease of life by taking up colonization work under the sponsorship of the Jewish Agency and Zionist Organization.

These outcasts of Nazi aggression in Poland arrived in Shanghai from Japan where they had resided for the past ten months along with 226 other Poles who are now living in Shanghai. Most of the emigrés are living in Hongkew refugee camps provided for destitute European Jews by the Committee for the Assistance of Jewish Refugees.

When the 29 Polish Jews arrive in Palestine, it was learned, they will be put to work on Zionist farms where they will be taught colonization work. This small group of refugees are the only lucky ones of the body which arrived here to be able to find a new home and a chance to go to work.

Churchill's References To Japan Emphasized

Stockholm, Aug. 26.

Mr. Churchill's references to Japan were particularly stressed in the Swedish press yesterday.

The "Dabladet" calls the warning to Japan a "noteworthy utterance." It also underlines the declaration that the policy of trade restrictions after the last war will not be repeated.

The "Dagens Nyheter" states the reference to Japan was made "with sharpness of tone," while the "Stockholm Tidningen" says there is nothing new in the speech about American aid toBritain, but points out that Britain is alongside the United States in the event of war with Japan.

The paper also stresses Mr. Churchill's statement that the Axis Powers will be disarmed while he Democracies will retain their arms.

All papers give prominence to the figures given by Mr. Churchill of German losses in Russia.—Reuter.

Moscow Denies Report Of Talks With China

Moscow, Aug. 26.

Official quarters here categorically denied today the report published by the Japanese paper "Asahi" claiming that a conference between Chinese and Soviet representatives had been held at China, in Siberia, during the first fortnight of this month.

The paper had alleged that the idea behind the conference was for China and Soviet Russia to adopt a common policy towards Japan.—Havas Telemondial.

New Arrival

Mr. Seikan Watari, who arrived in Shanghai on Sunday, is the newly appointed Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy.

Britain's Action Aggressive States Tokyo Press

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Metropolitan vernaculars this morning commenting on the British invasion of Iran unanimously branded the action as aggressive, while unofficial commentators stressed that the British act was a glaring violation of the eight-point programme enunciated after the Churchill-Roosevelt sea meeting.

The "Nichi-Nichi" in a typical editorial declared, "The Anglo-Soviet

U.S. Must Be Shocked Says Koh Ishii

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Cabinet Information board, today said that the "peace-loving American nation must be greatly shocked at this unprovoked attack on an undefended country." Mr. Ishif said that Japan also was shocked. He added that Britain's argument that invasion of Iran was justified as a defensive move, in Japan's eye was "unjustified."

The spokesman pointed out that Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, on Aug. 22, said that the United States would not support British invasion of Iran. Britain, Mr. Ishii said, could invade "any country" under the same pretext used to invade Iran.—United Press.

demands regarding Germans in Iran amount to a high-handed interference in Iran's domestic affairs."

Morning papers also virtually unanimously drew the closest attention to the next moves of the Turkish Government.

The "Nichi-Nichi" said that the real motives for the violation of Iran's neutrality was first, opening of a supply route for the passage of war materials to the Soviet Union, secondly, seizure of Iranian oilfields as well as protection of Soviet oil in the Caucasus against seizure by Germany, and third, use of Iranian bases in the event of a Nazi occupation of the Caucasus.

Observers drew a significant parallel to the above moves and Japan's diplomatic efforts to secure petroleum supplies from the Dutch East Indies, and said that this was another eloquent testimony of the hypocrisy of British state-craf and proof that Britain, whenever necessary, did not hesiate to employ so-called Nazi methods.

The "Nichi-Nichi" concided by saying that Iran's military force was entirely inadequate to cope with the Anglo-Soviet invaders. "We can voice only the sincerest sympathy for this latest victim of Anglo-Saxon aggression."—Domei.

Important Parleys To Be Resumed on Phillips' Return

Negotiations between the Settlement authorities and the City Government regarding the outside roads, Western district taxes and motorcar licences will be resumed at an early date following the return to Shanghai yesterday of Mr. G. Godfrey Phillips, Secretary and Commissioner General of the Shanghai Municipal Council.

Mr. Phillips left here a month ago for Japan on a short summer vacation and returned yesterday. During his absence Mr. R. T. Bryan, Jr., the Municipal Advocate acted for him.

At the time of his departure from Shanghai Mr. Phillips was conducting negotiations with the City Government and the Western Area Special Police regarding matters relating to motorcar licences and taxes.

It will be recalled that the extra-Settlement authorities, including Mr. C. C. Pan, Commissioner of the Western Area Special Police, made a proposal for a three-area licensing scheme between the Settlement authorities, the authorities of the French Concession and the Western Area Special Police. The proposal offered special facilities to motorists and a saving in money.

Several meetings were held between the Settlement and extra-Settlement authorities prior to Mr. Phillips' departure regarding matters connected with taxation in the Western district and the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily.

It was learned yesterday that the Shanghai Municipal Council will hold its next meeting on September 3, after adjourning for its annual summer recess. Many important questions will come before the Council for consideration when it picks up again the threads of Municipal affairs where it had left off.

Tugwell Named Governor Of Puerto Rico

Washington, Aug. 26.

The Senate yesterday confirmed President Roosevelt's nomination of Mr. Rex Tugwell as governor of Puerto Rico.

Confirmation of the former member member of the New Deal "brain trust" as Governor was by standing vote and there was no official tally.

Unofficial observers said the vote was 11 to 9. There was no debate but Senator Robert Taft, Republican of Ohio, made a 30-minute speech opposing Mr. Tugwell.—United Press.

Japanese Press on Churchill Speech

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Commenting lengthily on Mr. Winston Churchill's radio speech in which he declared that Japan's advance into southern French Indo-China threatened Thailand, Singapore and the Philippines, the influential "Tokyo Nichi-Nichi" this morning editorially declared:

"In view of the actions taken so far by Great Britain regarding the encirclement of Japan in cooperation with the United States, Chungking and the Netherlands East Indies, Mr. Churchill's declaration is nothing but plain propaganda."

Pointing out that the Anglo-United States Aid-to-Chungking policy itself is a real threat to peace in southern Asia, the journal asserted, "Britain, who is taking all possible means to interfere with Japan's purpose to construct an East Asia co-prosperity sphere, is in no position to declare that she is ready to do whatever possible to bring about a peaceful solution."

Japanese "Peaceful Development"

Japan's southward advance, the "Nichi-Nichi" declared, "aims at the peaceful development of East Asia." However, "Japan must also attempt to check Anglo-American designs attempting to convert southern East Asia into a nest for anti-Japanese and anti-Asiatic activities."

Concluding, the "Nichi-Nichi" declared that before Mr. Churchill speaks of a peaceful solution in southern East Asia, he must "first make an effort to get rid of the Aid-to-Chungking policies and anti-Japanese actions now prevailing in every country throughout the British Empire."

The "Yomiuri," commenting on Mr. Churchill's speech in which he said that the United States had been labouring with infinite patience to reach a fair and amicable settlement which would give Japan reassurance for her legitimate interests, bluntly declared, "On the contrary, Britain and the United States froze Japanese assets upon the despatch of Japanese troops to French Indo-China, and they are now attempting to entice the Soviet Union into their anti-Japanese encirclement."

U.S. Hostile to Japan

Noting that Japan always has been friendly with the United States throughout 80 years of relations with that country, the paper asserted that the United States, however, has become more and more hostile to Japan by extending aid to General Chiang Kai-shek, and abrogating the Commerce and Navigation Treaty.

Referring to the interview held on August 23 between Secretary of State Cordell Hull and the Japanese Ambassador to Washington, Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the "Yomiuri" said, "Although we agree with Admiral Nomura that there still is a possibility of settling differences between the United States and Japan, there is always a limit to our patience.

"Whether there will be fireworks in the Far East or not depends entirely upon Britain and the United States," the paper concluded.—Domei.

Tokyo Reaction

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Mr. Winston Churchill's speech was designed to alienate Thailand from Japan, says the "Kokumin Shimbun." Early morning newspapers generally follow the first reaction. Mr. Churchill was "devoid of time sense because the China conflict preceded the European war, therefore Japan cannot be imitating Hitler," the paper says.

China reconstruction is co-operative the paper states. The Indo-China advance was agreed to freely and peacefully by Vichy, whereas it is Britain who is bearing pressure on south Asia, the "Kokumin" claims.

Official circles deny all knowledge of Japanese-American basic negotiations which were hinted at by Mr. Churchill, althoug reports from Admiral Nomura, Ambassador in Washington, have not been received recently.—Reuter.

Indian Press Approves Churchill Speech

Simla, Aug. 26.

The Indian press approvingly features the broadcast of Mr. Winston Churchill, in which he assured the ultimate triumph of the defenders of freedom and warned Japan.

The "Madras Mail," in referring to the warning to Japan, says, "There is no ambiguity about the warning. If Japan heeds it well and good, if not let the fight be on and we do not doubt who will win."

The "Indian Express" says, "Mr. Churchill's speech has the indication that the war has taken a hopeful turn from the British standpoint."

The "Statesman," stressing Mr. Churchill's straight manner of talking to Japan, says that every effort will be made to secure a peaceful settlement with Tokyo, but if this hope is disappointed Britain will range herself unhesitatingly on the side of the United States.

The "Madras Hindu" comments that it is no doubt understandable that Britain and America are averse to provoking a conflict in the Pacific at all if this could be avoided.—Reuter.

New Lease-and-Lend Request Discussed

Washington, Aug. 26.

President Roosevelt is reported to have discussed with his legislative advisers a new lease-and-lend request of between $5,000,000,000 and $6,000,000,000, which he intends to make about September 15.

The exact amount of the request has not been determined, informed circles state. Estimates of the cost of the new programme are still being obained from Government departments.

Yesterday's conferees are reported to have reaffirmed a previous decision that none of the new funds will be used for helping Russia. One conferee told reporters, "Russia has funds to buy things with now and for some time to come, and we won't have to finance her purchases."—Reuter.

U.S. Officials Leaving Japan on Tatuta Maru

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

It is understood that 23 or 24 American Government officials, including about ten from Soviet Russia, are leaving for Kobe by train this morning to embark on the Tatuta Maru on Thursday for Shanghai.

It is believed also that the majority of those who had booked passage for America by the Nitta Maru will be accommodated in the Tatuta Maru.

A number of late-comers, number as yet unascertainable, are reported to be urgently seeking berths in the same Japanese ship. They are believed to include a number of Britons.—Reuter.

They Reached Moscow—As Prisoners

German prisoners of war captured by the Russians on the eastern front are seen resting somewhere in Moscow. Nazi losses in men and material have been exceptionally heavy since the Germans invaded Soviet territory and thousands of prisoners have been taken by the Red Army.

Churchill Speech Is Being Studied In Japan

By Percy Whiting

NCDN Special Correspondent in Japan

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Authoritative quarters here told me that Mr. Winston Churchill's radio broadcast was a striking contrast; it showed apparently that he wanted a friendly understanding with Japan while on the other hand he was antagonistic and accused Japan of having aggressive designs. However the same quarters said they were unable to comment further until they had carefully studied the matter.

While official reaction was unobtainable at present Japan's attitude would certainly be somewhat as follows:

1—That she would wholeheartedly reciprocate the desire for an amicable settlement with Great Britain and the United States.

2—That she would be obliged to make more secure her objectives in China where Anglo-American interests would be respected unless this intention was frustrated by Anglo-American support of General Chiang Kai-shek.

3—That Japan must observe the Three Power Pact, the application of which, however, would not necessarily mean war with the United States, but would depend on the circumstances of the case. As explained by the treaty itself even though the United States should fight the Axis, Japan had no intention a priori to interfere with their supplies.

4—That Japan would be obliged to foster an economic sphere in East Asia to attain self-sufficiency and to safeguard and secure her Empire was proved by cumulative Anglo-American threats of an economic blockade and the partial application of it already. It as hinted by Mr. Churchill, Great Britain and the United States would be ready to assure to Japan a supply of oil and other vital materials Japan would gladly reciprocate.

5—That Japan's intentions regarding South-east Asia were entirely economic and not destructive, but were constructive and designed to bring prosperity not only to Japan, but to all countries concerned including Great Britain and the United States.

6—That the assumption that the Japanese military would be aggressive towards and menace Thailand, Singapore, the Dutch East Indies, Australia, the Philippines, etc., was wholly unwarranted. On the contrary it was stated, Japan wanted peaceful trade with those countries.

7—That Japan was not frightened by threats of joint Anglo-American action.

"We Decline to Comment"

Washington, Aug. 26.

"As a Government we decline to comment on the radio speech of Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister," declared Mr. Koh Ishii, deputy spokesman of the Board of Information, at the regular foreign press conference today.

Asked if the Japanese Government would welcome negotiations for a "fair and amicable settlement" of the Far Eastern question which Mr. Churchill said in his broadcast the United States was endeavouring to arrive at, the spokesman replied, "Yes, if we can come to a reasonable conclusion."

Queried if the situation had advanced so far as to allow much negotiations Mr. Ishii said, "It must be seen." He pleaded "not informed" when subjected to a barrage of questions regarding negotiations between Japan and the United States.

"Not Informed"

Asked if Mr. Wakasugi, diplomatic adviser to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, Japanese Ambassador to the U.S., was coming back with definite proposals, the spokesman replied negatively but admitted that Mr. Wakasugi was coming back shortly.

He said "not informed" regarding what's going on in Washington, though Admiral Nomura had sent some reports regarding talks with the United States authorities.

Mr. Ishii said that matters of common interest to Japan and the United States were possibly being discussed between Admiral Nomura and the American authorities. Admiral Nomura had a large sphere at his discretion, the spokesman added.—Reuter.

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Presence of German Agents Denied

Washington, Aug. 26.

After conferring with Mr. Sumner Welles, Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, the Iranian Minister told reporters there were no German agents in Iran and that Russian and British allegations to the contrary were "only a pretext" for invasion.—Reuter.

Police Control in Area Raised in Police Court

Declaring that many motorists thought that the Municipal Police exercised no jurisdiction in the locality and continued to park their cars there, Inspector G. Craik of the S.M.P. traffic office told the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H.M. Police Court yesterday that many people were under the impression that Jinkee Road north side adjoining the new Bank of China Building near the Bund, was private property.

The inspector was appearing for the S.M.P. in a traffic prosecution against Mr. M. J. Divecha, who was charged with allowing his car to park and exceed the waiting period by two hours and ten minutes in the locality, near the Bund on August 5.

Defendant admitted the charge and declared that everyone parked their cars in the place, "morning, noon and night". Mr. Haines observed that because other people did so was no excuse for defendant to do the same. Defendant was cautioned after the inspector had told the court that he had a clean record since 1935.

At the same session a caution was also given to Mr. R. Shoppee, who admitted driving past two other cars going in the same direction, on the near side, on August 7 at 8.50 a.m. on Nanking Road near Yu Ya Ching Road.

The Inspector told the court that defendant had a clean record since 1909 which prompted Mr. Shoppee to remark that he was not yet born at that time. The inspector then stated that he meant 1939.

Medicine Shop Owner Charged With Fraud

Yih Tseng-shan, manager of a Chinese medicine shop on the fifth floor of the Pootung Guild in Avenue Edward VII, faced the First Special District Court yesterday on a charge of fraud. Yih was remanded in custody for a week pending further investigations. Police evidence was that some months ago Yih promised to supply 260 cases of a kind of summer disease lotion to Tseng Yang-shan, manager of another Chinese medicine shop at House No. 18, Lane 63 Myburgh Road. Tseng paid $22,000 in advance but accused was later only able to supply 120 cases of the lotion. Accused was said to be willing to refund $14,000 for his inability to deliver the goods. He was alleged to have issued three cheques to cover the sum but the cheques could not be cashed. Yih told the court that he could not supply the medicine owing to lack of raw material and that he would be willing to return the money at another specified time.

Churchill Speech Welcomed by Dr. Quo Tai-chi

Chungking, Aug. 26.

The first concrete result of the Roosevelt-Churchill meeting is the unification of the anti-aggression front in Europe and Asia, Dr. Quo Tai-chi, Chinese Foreign Minister, declared at a press conference here today in which he commented on the momentous meeting between the President and the British Premier, and also on the latter's speech.

This is especially satisfactory for China, for she has long considered the conflicts in Asia and Europe as a single war, he added.

Dr. Quo declared that Mr. Churchill's broadcast was an "energetic warning" against the extension of Japanese aggression in the Far East, adding that the speech was welcomed in China.

Red Light Turned On

This warning, as well as the results of the parleys in Washington and Tokyo have made Japan understand that the "red light had been turned on" by the democracies against aggressive policies. Should this not be heeded by Japan, she will find herself certainly at war with the "armed police."

This is the last occasion for the Japanese to choose between continuing or abandoning their aggression, Dr. Quo asserted.

"In my personal opinion," he added, "the Japanese will not heed the warning."

Japan First to Use Force

Dr. Quo said he disagreed with Mr. Churchill on one point. The British statesman had said that Japan was imitating the policy of forces adopted by Hitler and Mussolini. In reality, Japan was the first to enforce such a policy.

In reply to a question as to whether the Chinese Government was being kept informed of the results of the Japanese-American parleys, Dr. Quo replied in the negative. However, he added, it is certain that if Japan fails to give up her aggressive policy the democracies will not alter their anti-aggression stand. He believed that any eventual decision reached between Washington and Tokyo would certainly be compatible with the eight points of the Anglo-American joint declaration.

Asked whether he had anything to say on the rumoured Japanese demands made upon Thailand, Dr. Quo replied that Japan had given up her ambitions in Thailand despite the stiffening of the latter's attitude. Dr. Quo asserted that the Thai Government, with Anglo-American support, would certainly adopt an energetic policy against any Japanese pressure.—Havas Telemondial.

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and the talented
KNIAZEFF DUO

CASANOVA
BALLROOM

Next to the Nanking Theatre

SOL GREENBERG, *Manager.*

Johnson Says Japan Is "On The Spot"

Honolulu, Aug. 26.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, United States Minister to Australia, arrived here yesterday aboard the s.s. Mariposa with his wife, his eight-year-old son, Nelson, and six-year-old daughter, Betty, en route to Australia.

Mr. Johnson told the press that American policy in the Orient has not been changed.

"The United States has a fixed policy of aid to China the same as our policy toward Britain. Japan has been on the spot ever since the war began, and is still in the same position," he added.—United Press.

Indian Wheat For Iran

Simla, Aug. 26.

Sixty thousand tons of wheat have already been sent from India to Iran. This wheat is for the people of Iran, with whom Britain has no quarrel and whose normal supplies have been seriously depleted by earlier Axis demands.

Steps are also being taken to send supplies of other essential commodities to Iran.

It is estimated that there are at present about 3,000 Indians in Iran, mainly in oil fields, and in the Meshed area in the north-west.

Precautionary measures regarding Iranian consulates in India will, it is expected, be taken immediately.—Reuter.

French Foreign Legion To Fight for Axis

Paris, Aug. 25.

A completely-equipped French "Foreign Legion against Bolshevism" number 12,000 men will leave on August 28 to join the Axis troops on the Russian front, it was authoritatively learned today.—Domei.

Hull Declines Comment On Churchill Address

Washington, Aug. 26.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday declined to comment directly on remarks of Mr. Winston Churchill regarding Japanese-American negotiations.

Mr. Hull said that informal talks were proceeding without change from the 1937 viewpoint when he enunciated United States' insistence on respect for treaties, maintenance of international law and peaceful instead of forceful treaty revision.

Mr. Hull said that Saturday's talk with Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura was typical of the method of negotiations being conducted.—United Press.

Notorious Jail-Breaker Arrested in London

London, Aug. 26.

Stanley Thurston, an escaped convict, "the man whom no gaol can hold" was arrested in London yesterday after 152 days' liberty. He had no identity-card, ration-book and no gas mask.

Thurston who is aged 31, escaped from the high walled prison at Dartmoor on March 25, where he was serving a sentence of five years' penal servitude and five years' prevention passed in August, 1930 for house-breaking, larceny and being a habitual criminal.

Dartmoor is the fifth prison from which he has escaped.

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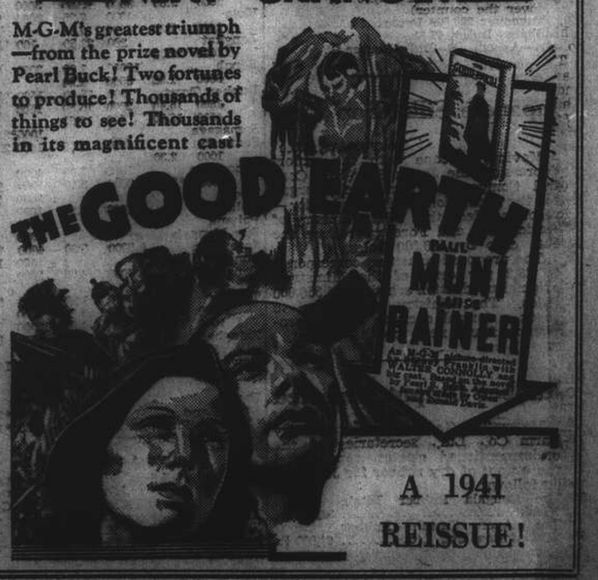

A 1941 REISSUE!

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3$\frac{3}{32}$d.		$ 76.03
U.S. $100 @ 5$\frac{5}{16}$		$1,882.35
Guilders	9⅞	$100
Rupees	17½	100
Pesos	10⅝	100
Hongkong	$21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼d.	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5$\frac{7}{16}$	$1,839.08
London—demand, $1=	3¼d.
4 months' sight credits	3$\frac{9}{32}$d.
4 months' sight docts	3$\frac{5}{16}$d.
6 months' sight credits	3$\frac{5}{16}$d.
6 months' sight docts	3$\frac{11}{32}$d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. 5\frac{7}{16}$
4 months' sight credits	U.S. 5\frac{7}{16}$
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5½

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03¼ U.S. $1=59.52d.

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Java Guilders ....Selling 8¾

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Buying U.S.$100=$2,000.000 £1=$80.000
Selling U.S.$100=$2,105.263 £1=$85 333

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis @ 6d per H.H.$ 1
U.S.$ Selling Rate @ 9¾ per H.H.$100
Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 190 per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing CRB$ or ... $2.796 @ 195
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar. $5.453

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

INTER BANK CASH DELIVERY

		Highest	Lowest
£		2$\frac{29}{32}$	2⅞
U.S. $	Free Market	4⅞	4$\frac{27}{32}$
Yen		—	—

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

OFFICIAL BANK SELLING

£ T.T. 3$\frac{5}{32}$ Approved Imports only
U.S.$ T.T. 5$\frac{5}{16}$ Approved Imports only
Rs. T.T. 17½ Approved Imports only

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23½	23½
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.13	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Aug. 25 4.03¼
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close 4.02 *
*—Nominal.

The local market opened with "official" rates unchanged, and with "free" market sellers at 2$\frac{29}{32}$d. Sterling (nominal) and 4⅞ U.S.$. Some merchant demand in the latter currency soon appeared, however, and 4⅞ U.S.$ was a business rate for the greater part of the morning. In the afternoon, buyers predominated and there was always a good demand at 4⅞ U.S.$ whilst considerable merchant business was transacted at 4$\frac{13}{16}$ U.S.$. At the close the market was quietly steady at the lower rates of:—

2⅞d. sterling 4$\frac{27}{32}$ U.S.$ Cash/Aug.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 25.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	331¼-332¾	London	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
Shanghai	19¼ N	2 mths	
Hongkong	84¾	,, sellers	1/5$\frac{15}{16}$
		,, buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3$\frac{3}{32}$d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3$\frac{1}{32}$
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4$\frac{3}{32}$

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.31	S'hai	4.87-5.12*
S'zerland	23.38	Hongkong	25.34
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.125	Manila	49.87 N
London			4.03¼
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
,, ,, ,, market rate			23.80
Montreal on London			4.52⅝

A—Asked. N—Nominal. *—Variously quoted.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

		Aug. 25.
London:		
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1$\frac{1}{16}$%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1$\frac{3}{16}$%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0⅞%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B 0$\frac{7}{16}$%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0⅝%B 0$\frac{9}{16}$%A
Call Money		1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Aug. 26.	Sales Prices 10 a.m.		p.m. Closing	
Atoks	.375	B	.38	B
Antamok	.041	B	.046	B
Baguio Gold	.155	B	.155	B
Batong Buhay	.0038	B	.0038	B
Big Wedge	.425	B	.425	B
Coco Grove	.065	B	.0675	B
Consolidated Mines	.053	B	.049	
Demonstration	.030	B	.031	B
East Mindanao	.0875	A	.08	B
I. X. L.	.20	A	.185	B
Ipo Gold	.015	A	.015	A
Itogen	.185	B	.195	B
Mambulao Consolidated	.01	A	.01	A
Masbate Consolidated	.0825	B	.085	
Mine Operations	.018	A	.018	A
North Camarines	.013	B	.013	B
Paracale Gumaus	.25	B	.25	B
San Mauricio	.16	B	.155	
Surigao Consolidated	.18	B	.19	B
Suyoc	.10	B	.105	
Syndicate Investment	.020	A	.020	A
United Paracale	.165	B	.17	
Mindanao Motherlode	.37	B	.375	
Manila Hai-Alai	10.10	B	10.10	
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.70	N	—	

Turnover 223,500 Pesos.
Shares Index 46.81.
A—Asked. B—Bid.—Reuter.

Japanese Silk Crop Cut

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Moving to cope with the export depression, the Japan Raw Silk Control Company—a semi-official organ for the regulation of silk production—recommended that the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry reduce the 1941 crop by 100,000 bales.

The proposed reduction corresponds to 18.2 per cent. of the Ministry's original production schedule of 550,000 bales. The Ministry is expected to reach a formal decision on the production figure next month.—Domei.

Rubber Output Reported

Messrs The Geddes Trading & Dairy Farm Co., Ltd., secretaries of the undermentioned estates, report that the output of dry rubber for July was as follows:

The Sungala Rubber Estate Ltd. .... 38,000 lb.
The Ayer Tawah Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd. .... 61,000 lb.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market opened steady yesterday and for a time continued firm and active. Prices fluctuated but little, the market during the steady periods quietening somewhat. Almost the whole list was dealt in, Tebongs enjoying a good day among rubbers, this section showing a good underlying strength. I. I. Trust and Yangtsze Finance improved on the news of an impending dividend. Lumber also were stronger, ranging between $74.50 and $76.00. The other popular issues took their share of a heavy turnover.

Official Averages

High	Low		Yesterday's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	314.46	+1.12
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	313.44	+2.25

Total 731,393 shares 30 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance					1000	1.38
Yangtsze Finance					1000	*19.80
	500	19.80	1000	19.70	500	*19.70
	4500	19.60				
S'hai Loan (X.D.)					3000	21.25
	1000	*21.50	1000	*21.25	1500	21.00
	500	*21.00				
I. I. Trust			2500	*32.50	500	32.25
	2000	*32.50	1500	*32.25	1500	32.50
	1000	32.25				
Central Prop.			100	21.75	200	21.50
	100	21.75	200	22.00		
China Realty			5000	13.40	1000	*13.40
S'hai Land			2500	*21.00	18000	20.75
	1000	*20.50				
Dockyards			3900	29.50	500	29.75
	200	*29.50	1000	*29.75	1300	29.50
	100	*29.25	500	*29.00	1400	29.25
Asia Navigation			2500	14.70	3000	14.80
	1500	*14.80	5000	*14.70	10500	14.70
	1000	14.60	500	*14.60	2000	14.70
Ewo Brewery			500	7.80	500	7.75
	1000	7.80				
S. & H. Wharf					125	500.00
Wheelock			1300	97.50	600	97.00
	1500	96.50	1000	*96.50	300	*97.00
	100	96.50	100	*96.00	100	96.50
	100	97.00	200	96.50		
Ewo Mills (Ord)			2000	40.00	700	40.25
	200	*40.25	200	40.50	300	*40.50
	200	*40.75	3100	40.50	1900	40.25
	300	*40.25	3300	40.00	300	*40.00
	5200	40.00	500	*39.75	3800	40.00
	500	40.25				
Textile			1500	8.90	500	8.85
Worsted			2000	6.05	500	6.10
	3000	*6.10	7000	6.05	500	*6.05
C. G. Omnibus			200	*18.70	100	18.70
Telephone			100	33.00	100	32.75
S'hai Gas			400	17.00	100	16.90
	200	16.30	100	16.90		
Paper (X.D.)			2500	*5.45	500	5.45
	1000	*5.50	500	*5.45	1000	5.45
	5000	5.40	1000	5.45	1500	*5.45
Lumber			100	75.00	500	74.50
	500	*75.00	1400	75.00	500	*74.50
	100	74.50	3500	75.00	200	*75.50
	700	74.50	400	76.00	100	*76.00
	1300	75.50	500	76.00	100	75.50
	600	*76.00	900	75.50	100	75.00
Metal			100	35.00	500	*35.00
	1300	35.25	100	*35.25	1500	35.00
	400	34.75	2100	*34.75	100	*34.50
	5400	34.75	200	*35.00		
Exploration			1000	25.75	6500	25.50
	1000	*25.50				
Anglo Dutch			100	19.20	300	19.10
	600	18.90	300	*18.90	100	18.80
Anglo Java			500	35.75	1900	35.50
	200	*35.50				
Batu Anam			1000	2.30	7000	2.27½
	9000	*2.27½	4000	2.25	1000	2.27½
	5000	2.25	1000	2.22½	1000	2.20
Bute			3000	10.60	5000	*10.60
	3500	10.50				
Chemor			10000	3.15	3000	3.12½
	15000	*3.10	4000	3.12½		
Cheng			2000	*1.40	12000	1.40
Consolidated			1500	11.70	500	11.60
	1000	11.50	7000	*11.50	500	11.60
	2000	11.70	500	*11.70		
Dominion			500	13.80	5500	13.70
Kroewoek			4000	*2.80	3000	2.80
	1000	2.77½				
Langkat			200	22.50	300	22.75
	800	22.50				
Padang			1000	*3.50	21500	*3.30
Repah			1000	1.92	1000	*1.90
	1000	*1.94	1000	1.92	1000	1.90
	9000	1.88				
Rubber Trust			500	15.10	500	15.20
	1000	*15.30	8000	15.30	2000	15.40
Samagaga			10000	2.82½	4000	2.85
Semambu					5000	2.25
Senawang					6000	3.00
Kedah			5000	14.10	1000	14.30
	500	14.20	1000	14.00		
Kelantan			5000	1.26	1000	1.24
	3000	1.22	2000	*1.24		
Pahang					1000	6.85
Sua Manggis			4000	3.20	2000	3.15
	2000	*3.15				
Seremban					2000	3.75
Sungala					500	16.00
Tanah Merah			3000	4.45	1000	*4.45
	1000	4.50				
Tebong			2000	1.94	4000	1.96
	3000	*1.94	13000	1.94	5000	1.92
	1000	1.90				
Ziangbe			1600	22.00	200	21.75
Power (Pref)			10	130.00	60	139.25
	40	*139.25				
Telephone 6% Debs.					2000	101.50
S. M. C. 6 % Tael Debs.					1000	*100.00
Bakerite					250	26.50

ODD LOTS

Power (Pref)	1	138.50
China Realty	374	13.40
Rubber Trust	406	15.10
Sungala	187	9.95
Textile	100	8.80
Culty Dairy	10	39.75
S'hai Loan	100	20.75
S'hai Land	200	20.50

Afternoon Session

Yangtsze Finance			500	*19.60	2000	19.60
S'hai Loan					500	21.00
I. I. Trust			500	*32.50	1000	32.50
Central Prop.					100	*22.25
China Realty			500	13.40	1500	13.50
S'hai Land			500	*20.75	3000	20.75
	2000	*20.50	500	20.75	6000	20.75
	4000	*20.50	2000	20.75		
Dockyards			2800	29.50	700	*29.50
	100	*29.25				
Asia Navigation			5500	14.70	7500	*14.70
	5000	14.60	7000	14.70		
Ewo Brewery					1000	7.80
Wheelock			500	*96.50	1100	96.50
	100	97.00				
Ewo Mills (Ord)			500	40.25	100	*40.25
	1800	*40.00	2700	40.00	1400	39.75
	4500	40.00	2300	40.25	2500	*40.25
	300	*40.00	2500	40.00		
Textile			500	8.65	1000	*8.90
	1000	8.90				
Worsted			1000	6.05	500	*6.05
	500	6.00				
Tram (Bearer) £1					200	43.00
C. G. Omnibus			200	18.80	200	*18.90
	300	18.90				
Telephone			600	33.00	100	32.75
Paper			1500	5.45	2000	*5.45
Lumber			400	75.50	500	*75.50
	900	75.00	400	*75.00		
Metal			200	34.75	2500	35.00
Kaiping					100	42.00
Exploration			2500	*25.50	2000	25.50
	1000	*25.75	500	*25.50	1000	25.50
	4000	*25.75	500	25.75		
Anglo Dutch			100	18.80	400	18.90
	200	19.00	900	19.10		
Anglo Java			200	*35.50	700	35.50
	500	*35.75	2400	35.75	200	36.00
Batu Anam			5000	2.25	10000	2.27½
Buto					1000	*10.60
Chemor					2000	3.15
Cheng					2000	1.40
Consolidated			1000	11.70	1000	11.80
	1000	11.90				
Dominion					500	14.00
Kroewoek			2000	2.77½	1000	2.80
	5000	2.85	8000	*2.85	3000	2.80
Kota			1000	7.25	2000	*7.25
	1000	7.30	1000	7.25		
Langkat			200	22.50	100	*22.75
	1600	22.75				
Repah			13000	1.90	3000	*1.90
	9000	1.92	8000	1.94		
Rubber Trust			500	15.40	1500	*15.50
	4500	15.40	2000	15.50	1500	15.60
	4500	15.70	500	15.60		
Samagaga					1000	*2.87½
Semambu			6000	2.25	1000	2.27½
	1000	2.30				
Senawang			1000	3.00	4000	3.05
	4000	*3.05	2000	3.10	1000	*3.10
Kedah					3000	14.00
Kelantan			1000	1.24	1000	1.22
Pahang					2000	6.95
Sua Manggis					2000	3.15
Seremban			3000	3.80	4000	*3.75
Sungala					500	10.20
Tanah Merah			4000	4.50	2000	4.45
	1000	4.50				
Tebong			10000	1.92	6000	*1.94
	19000	*1.92	15000	1.94	1000	1.96
	1000	*1.94	3000	1.94	10000	1.96
Zaingbe			100	*22.00	1400	22.25
	500	*22.25				
Power (Prof)					20	140.00

ODD LOTS

Paper	100	5.50
S'hai Land	200	*20.50
Yangtsze Finance	100	*19.60

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Monday Closing	Yesterday's Closing	Change in Ptr Cent
I.I.T.	32.00	32.50	+1.6
Shanghai Loans	21.25	21.00	+1.2
Yangtsze Finance	19.50	19.60	+0.5

New York Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 25.

Conditions on Wall Street today continued to be quiet, with stock prices generally closing with gains and losses of minor fractions about equally divided.

The Allied move into Iran was offset by various other uncertainties, with the result that operators remained only mildly interested and buying of a very selective character.

The volume of businesss done totalled 330,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	126.25	125.50	125.86	—0.05
20 Rails	30.34	30.21	30.28	unch.
15 Utilit.	18.58	18.39	18.50	+0.10
40 Bonds	—	—	90.59	—0.02
11 Commod.	—	—	78.59	—0.45

	Aug. 23	25		Aug. 23	25
Adams Exp	7	7	Int T & T	*2⅛	*2⅛
Alg Lud	23¼	23¼	Johns Man	*66	66¼
Allis Chal	29	29¼	Kennecott	38⅛	38¼
Amer Can	81¼	80¾	Libbey O F	*27¼	27⅛
Amer Cyan	39¼	39⅛	Lockheed	27⅛	27⅝
Am For Pr	0⅜	0⅜	Loew's	36¼	36⅜
,, $7 pfd	*21	21⅜	Martin	*27⅛	27¼
Am Loco	*13¼	13¼	Mont Ward	34¼	34
Am Metal	*19	19	Nat Avia	*9⅛	8⅞
Am Rad	6⅞	6⅞	N C Bank	*27	27
Am R Mill	14⅛	14⅛	Nat Dairy	14⅛	14⅛
Am Smelt	41⅛	41⅜	Nat Dist	22	22⅛
Am Sugar	19	19	Nat P & L	5⅛	5⅛
Am T & T	153¾	154⅛	Nat Sup	7⅛	7⅛
Am Tob	*69⅛	69⅛	N Y Cent	12⅝	12⅝
Am Wtrwrk	4⅛	4⅛	Niag Hud	2⅛	2⅛
Anaconda	28⅛	28⅛	N Am Avia	14⅛	14⅛
Atchison	28	28⅛	N Am Co	13	13
Aviation	3⅞	3⅞	Nthrn Pac	7⅜	7⅜
Bald Loco	*15	14⅞	Packard	3	3
Balt & O	4⅜	4⅜	Pant Oil	4⅛	4⅛
Barns Oil	10	10	Paramount	14⅜	14⅛
Bendix	37⅝	37⅛	Penn R R	23⅛	23⅛
Beth St	68⅛	68⅛	Phil Pet	44⅛	44⅜
Bliss	16⅛	16⅜	Pullman	26⅛	26⅛
Boeing	18⅜	18⅜	Pure Oil	9⅜	9⅜
Borg War	*18⅛	19⅛	Radio	4	4
Briggs	19	*18⅞	Reading	*16⅛	*16⅛
Budd Mfg	4⅛	4⅛	Rem Arms	*4⅛	*4⅛
Can Pac	4⅞	4⅞	Rep Avtn	3⅛	3⅜
Celanese	25⅜	25⅛	Rep Steel	19⅛	19⅜
Chase N B	*30⅛	*30⅛	Reynolds	31⅛	31⅛
Ches & O	38⅛	37⅛	Schenley	15⅛	16
Chrysler	56⅛	56⅛	Shll U Oil	14	*13⅛
Col G & E	2⅛	2⅛	Soc Vac	9⅛	9⅛
Coml Cr	23⅛	23⅛	Sthrn Pac	14⅛	14⅛
Com & So	0⅞	0⅞	Sthrn Rly	30⅜	30⅛
Cons Ed	17⅛	17⅛	Spicer	*36	37
Cons Oil	5⅛	5⅛	Stand	5⅜	5⅜
Cop St	*15⅛	*15⅛	St G & E	17⅛	17⅛
Curtis Wr	9⅛	9	Std Oil	43	42⅞
Dist Corp	16⅜	16⅜	Studebaker	5⅜	5⅜
Doug Air	70	70⅛	Swift	22⅛	22⅛
Du Pont	156⅛	156⅛	Technicolor	*9⅜	9⅛
E P Lead	*9⅛	9⅛	Texas	41⅛	42
E A Lite	28⅜	28⅛	Transame	4⅛	*4⅛
Elec B & S	2⅛	2⅛	Tw C Fox	8	7⅞
,, $5 pfd	*54	54⅛	Un B & P	*10⅛	11
,, $6 pfd	59⅛	59⅛	Un Pac	81	81
El P & L	*34⅛	35	Un Air	39⅛	40⅛
Flintkote	*14⅛	14⅛	Un A Lines	10⅞	11
Gen Elec	31⅞	32⅛	Un Corp	0⅞	0⅞
Gen Motors	38⅛	38⅛	,, $3 pfd	23⅛	23⅛
Gen Rly	*14⅛	*14⅛	Un Gas	7⅞	7⅞
Gen T & R	12⅛	12⅛	U S Rub	22⅜	23⅛
Goodrich	18⅛	18⅛	U S Steel	57	57⅞
Goodyear	18⅛	18⅛	Vanadium	25	25
Gt N I Ore	17⅞	*17	Vultee	7⅛	7⅛
Gt N Rly	26⅛	26	Walworth	5	5
Gt W Sug	26	26	War Br Pct	5	5⅛
Int Nickel	26⅛	27	West Elec	91⅛	91
Int Paper	18⅛	18⅛	Wood Iron	*26	*25⅛

BONDS

Am & For	61	*60⅛	Int T & T	44⅛	44⅛
Aust Com	71⅛	71⅛	New Eng	*59⅛	59⅛
Brazil	22⅜	22⅛	Sthrn Pac	51⅛	51⅛
,, 6½%	18⅛	18⅛	St G & E	86⅛	86⅛
C S P & L	98⅛	98⅛	*—Bid.		
Erie	31⅛	30⅛			

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

The turnover on the stock exchange today was the lightest recorded since July 1, with prices moving narrowly lower. Priorities in transport, price credit control and production curtailments are occupying considerable attention, with further developments connected with the Denfense Programme considered a possible key to market changes. Traders believe that automobile shares net for 1942 will be well under this year, as defence contracts are yielding little or no profit. Among shares not directly affected by defence controls thus far, whiskies are expected to show good results, although possible tax increases are impending. Net earnings of American Smelting for the first half of the year are placed at $2.29 per share, against $2.12 per share for the corresponding period of last year.

London Stocks

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 25.

The Stock Exchange today displayed a generally firm and cheerful tendency, under the influence of the Allied move into Iran and the stimulating effect of Mr. Winston Churchill's speech, but business failed to expand and the markets closed quiet.

Anglo-Iranian was a firm feature throughout the session, rising 3/- to 36/10½, while Burmah Oil was also good. British gilt-edged securities held steady; industrials were slightly harder; and, Kaffirs tended to move higher.

In the foreign bond section, Japanese bonds were one point up and Brazilian bonds were also better.—Reuter

	Aug. 22	25
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105$\frac{1}{16}$	105$\frac{1}{16}$
3% Defence Loan	101	101
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	47	47
4½% Anglo-French 1908	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	30½	30½
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% ,, ,, ,, (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12½	12½
5% ,, ,, G.	12½	12½
5% ,, ,, (Supl. Loan) B.	12½	12½
5% ,, ,, G.	12½	12½
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	57	57
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	20½	21
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	23	24
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9	9¼
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	76	77
,, ,, ,, (Col. Reg.)	80 N	82 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11⅛	11⅛
National Bank of India	32¼	32¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/9	10/9
B'tish American Tobacco	84/1½	84/4½*
Dunlop Rubber	35/9	35/6
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/1½	31/1½
United Steel	23/6	23/6
Woolworths	57/6	57/9
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	6/3	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	145/-	145/-
Western Holdings	17/-	17/3
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	40	40¼
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	15	15⅛
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	48/1½	49/4½

*—Ex Dividend.

China Realty	13.60	13.50	—0.7
Shanghai Land	21.00	20.75	—1.2
Dockyards	29.75	29.25	—1.7
Wheelocks	97.00	97.00	—
Ewo Beer	7.90	7.80	—1.3
Ewo Cotton	40.00	40.00	—
Worsted	6.00	6.00	—
Paper	5.45	5.45	—
Metal Industries	35.00	35.00	—
Lumber	75.00	75.00	—
Exploration	25.75	25.75	—
Anglo Java	35.50	36.00	+1.4
Anglo Dutch	19.20	19.10	—0.5
Kroewoek	2.90	2.80	—3.4
Langkat	22.75	22.75	—

Note: In yesterday's issue, the last transaction of Yangtsze Finance shares in the morning session should read 2,500 shares at $19.40.

Local Banks Discuss Exchange Problems

Importers of foreign goods which are not banned by the Chinese government will have to submit their applications for foreign exchange to the Hongkong offices of the China Stabilization Committee through their banks in Shanghai. According to the Shing Sheng News Agency, good results have been obtained following the meetings between experts of the Committee and bankers in Shanghai after the arrival in this city of Mr. E. L. Hall Patch, British expert on the Committee.

Although banks in Shanghai which have been appointed by the authorities concerned to deal in foreign exchange may grant foreign exchange allotments to importers, the final decision which must be made after careful examination rests with the Committee's offices in Hongkong, it is said. Blank forms of applications are being printed by the Joint Office of the Four Chinese Government Banks and they will be off the press in the next few days. These will be distributed to the foreign and Chinese banks and the blanks will have to be filled in by importers in a most detailed way, as recently reported in this journal.

Documentary Guarantees

In addition to these forms or applications, importers must also provide documentary guarantees. All these will be forwarded by their respective banks in Shanghai to the Hongkong offices of the Committee for approval. When approved, the banks in Shanghai will then actually grant foreign exchange to applicants. It will take about a week to finish the procedure. In other words, the report says, an importer will wait for a week before the Committee's refusal or approval is made known to him, owing to irregular shipping services between Shanghai and Hongkong.

The Committee, in considering applications for foreign exchange, will see whether or not goods to be imported are necessary (as regulated by the Executive Yuan at Chungking in 1940). In order to prevent importers from using up the stabization fund on a lavish scale, the Committee may refuse to grant foreign exchange for part or the whole of the goods to be imported, it is said. The banks in Shanghai where applications may be obtained are therefore merely acting as offices of the Committee. When this is realized, it is pointed out, speculators who pose as importers will not be able to play their tricks any longer.

Chinese Banks to Deal in Exchange

Chinese commercial banks whose foreign exchange accounts have been cleared through the Central Bank of China in keeping with the freezing order may also deal in foreign exchange indirectly through the Bank of China and Bank of Communications, the report reveals. These two Government institutions will not charge any commission. Importers may therefore file applications with commercial institutions. The first applications for foreign exchange according to the new low rates are already under consideration.

Conference to be Held

An important conference will soon be held in Hongkong by members of the China Stabilization Fund Committee in connection with the foreign exchange situation in Shanghai, Chinese circles in close touch with Chinese government banking circles report. It is said that Mr. E. L. Hall Patch, British member of the committee, who arrived in Shanghai a few days ago is expected to go to Hongkong very soon while an assistant of Mr. Manuel Fox, American expert on the same committee will continue staying here. Mr. Fox himself and three Chinese members of the committee including Mr. K. P. Chen (chairman) arrived in Hongkong by plane three days ago from Chungking.

U.S. Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

New York Aug. 25.

The cotton market opened barely steady, witd quotations ruling from 3 to 7 points down. Later, conditions turned easier on the report that President Roosevelt had vetoed the Smith Bill for freezing Government loan stocks of wheat and cotton, which influenced liquidation. However, sentiment eventually turned better and prices recovered partially on bears covering. Closing quotations ranged from unchanged to 3 points down.

Higher levels were recorded in the Chicago Wheat Pit earlier in the day on Eastern buying, but reacted later on the Presidential veto of the Freezing Bill. However, the dip was only brief as sentiment turned and the market recovered on shorts covering. At the final bell, gains from ⅛ to ¼ cent were registered.

N. Y. Cotton

Oct.	16.36-36 unc.	Mar.	16.69-69 —03
Dec.	16.52-53 —03	May	16.72-72 —02
Jan.	16.52 N —03	July	16.65 N unc.

N. Y. Sugar No. 3		N. Y. Sugar No. 4	
Sept.	2.68-69 unc. B/A	Sept.	1.96 N —03
		Dec.	1.89-90 —04 B/A
Jan.	2.70-72 unc. B/A	Mar.	1.90-91 —04 B/A

Chicago Wheat		Chicago Corn	
Sept.	112-112 +⅛	Sept.	76½ A —½
Dec.	115⅞-115¾ +¼	Dec.	80⅜-80¼ —⅝

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Monday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 25.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc; Sept. del. buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc.

London Tin: Standard, cash, buyers £256¼; sellers £256½; 3 mths del., buyers £259¾; sellers £260.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p.b. Cash	$1.696
Tungchow cotton .. per picul	330
Shanghai cotton .... per picul	265 picul
Raw silk, Steamfil. 20/22 78%	$7.000 Nom.
Flour, local..per bag (49 lb.)	$29.00
Flour imported.. ,, ,,	$33.00

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Aug. 25.

Stock market prices moved within a narrow range today and a majority of the issues closed slightly above the previous close, as trading dwindled to the lightest level since July 1.

The market was influenced by vacation absences and also by the tax bill and war situation, the imposition of priorities on such items as steel—scheduled in September—and prospects of further pressure on civilian manufacturers to curtail output.

Bonds were firm. Commodities were mixed. Wheat was ⅛ to ⅜ cents a bushel higher than yesterday.—United Press.

Market Comments

Although it might have been expected that the British move into Iran should have constituted a bullish factor in the local stock market, indicating as it did that British military tactics have come out of the doldrums at last, the favourable impression was offset by many uncertainties enshrouding the political outlook for the time being.

The market, therefore, opened in a hesitant kind of mood, and prices moved either way fractions of a point under a medium volume of business. Quotations mostly finished around the opening level.

There were no special features to be registered yesterday, and the general listlessness reflected the indecisive frame of mind of those traders who intend to keep to the sidelines for the time being. If local analysts may be quoted, it appears as if the idea of a Pacific war is gradually being discarded by local investors and speculators, but it may be safely assumed that the local stock exchange will continue along the same lines until the situation in the Pacific has been clarified.

New Flotation Reported

That leading financial interests here judge the situation from a more optimistic point of view may be inferred from the fact that the new issue of British Woollen Industries shares will soon be followed by another flotation by the China Cotton Mills, Ltd. The issue will be for 500,000 shares of $10 each, and they will be offered at a price of $12 each. The underwriters will be a well-known local brokers' firm. According to reliable sources, the first seven months working from January 1 to July 31 of the current year shows a profit of around $2,800,000, without allowing for depreciation. Since this represents a profit of 18 per cent. on a total issued capital of $15,000,000, including the new flotation, the company will certainly be in a position to pay a dividend even if no more profit is earned during the remainder of the year. The directors are Messrs. W. C. Gomersall, chairman, H. E. Arnhold, E. S. Elliston, C. Y. Wong and K. S. Wong.

Exchange Situation Confused

The local exchange situation is still confused, if one is intent on using euphemistic language. There was a conference between representatives of local foreign banks and the Stabilization Fund, but, according to informed sources, the results obtained were rather meagre, and it is understood that the Stabilization Fund will take into consideration various suggestions regarding the establishment of a Board in Shanghai. For the time being, however, everything is on the knees of the gods, and local import trade is dragging along in the same rut.

Rubber Demand Increased

Batavia, Aug. 26.

Authoritative circles point out that the increase in the rubber quota in the fourth quarter of 1941 to 20 per cent. is due to the strongly increased demand for rubber in the United States and Allied countries in connection with contracts. It seems that of groups associated with rubber restriction only new native rubber will without any difficulty be able to reach the export quota and if unlikely the estates will be able to do the same.

If it would be possible for the Netherlands East Indies to reach the full 120 per cent., rubber so far as value is concerned would form 50 per cent. of the total exports. Also the factor of shipping space is of considerable importance.—Reuter.

N.E.I., Japan Agree on Evacuees' Credits

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

Japanese evacuees from the Netherlands East Indies will be allowed letters of credit up to Guilders 500 for travelling expenses in addition to steamship fare as a result of a Japanese-Netherlands East Indies agreement, the "Asahi" reported from Batavia today.

The report said that Japanese residents were permitted also to send or receive remittances under the restrictions which were enforced prior to the freezing order.—Domei.

Living Cost Index In Japan Rises

Tokyo, Aug. 26.

The July living cost index in Japan stood at 253.1 based on 100 for July 1914, rising 0.3 per cent. over the June index, the Asahi reported today.

Clothing expenses registered the biggest gain of 2.1 per cent., while housing and cultural costs both rose 0.1 per cent. Light fuel alone dropped 0.7 per cent.

Compared with June 1937 preceding the China incident the July figure advanced 31.5 per cent.—Domei.

N.E.I. Exchange Expert Going to Hongkong

Batavia, Aug. 26.

Mr. G. J. Mulder, Chief of the Department of Foreign Exchanges of the Netherlands East Indies Institute of Foreign Exchanges, will soon leave for Hongkong, possibly Chungking also, to discuss with local and international financial experts several monetary questions. Mr. Mulder will also visit Singapore and Manila, probably returning via the Burma Road and Rangoon.—Reuter.

Egypt Severing Trade Relations With F.I.C.

Ankara, Aug. 25.

Complying with demands made by the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, the Egyptian government has notified the Government-General of French Indo-China of its decision to sever trade relations, it was reported here today from Cairo.—Domei.

U.S. Steel Industry To Expand Greatly

New York, Aug. 26.

The Magazine Steel yesterday estimated that the next year's steel industry expansion will cost nearly US$500,000,000.—United Press.

London Bullion

London, Aug. 25.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per ounce; 168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: The market ruled quietly steady, with small trade being satisfied.

Spot	23½d.	+$\frac{1}{16}$
Forward	23½d.	+$\frac{1}{16}$

—Reuter.

Indian Maharajah Is Impressed by Keenness Of Indian Troops

Patiala, Aug. 26.

"I am greatly impressed by the keenness and bearing of the soldiers and the organization of defences. Under the able guidance of Sir Robert Brooke-Popham and his colleagues our defences are being rapidly strengthened, and Singapore is developing into a mighty fortress, where an atmosphere of cordiality prevails."

Thus declared the Maharajah of Patiala when interviewed by Reuter on his return from Malaya.

Indian troops were very happy and in high spirits, ready to play a worthy role in the defence of the Empire and of their motherland.

The presence everywhere of men of the fighting services from all over the Empire is most heartening, he said, and then added that he was sure no nation would be so rash as to provoke a war with the British in that zone, as it would be an extremely hazardous adventure, and asserted that he judged from the preparedness and determination of the Empire. Any attempt to invade Singapore would be a very heavy undertaking, he concluded.—Reuter.

Roosevelt Vetoes Commodity Bill

Washington, Aug. 26.

President Roosevelt yesterday vetoed the bill under which stocks of Government-owned wheat and cotton would have been withheld from the domestic markets, asserting the programme would be "contrary to sound Governmental policy and the long-time best interest of both farmers and consumers."

The veto affected 6,100,000 bales of Government-owned cotton and 160,000,000 bushels of wheat. The bill was designed to prevent the Government from competing with wheat and cotton farmers by selling the aforementioned stocks in the open market. It would also have permitted exportation of these supplies or allowed the Government to draw from them under Lend-and-Lease commitments or for domestic relief purposes.—United Press.

P.I. Lifting Embargo On Soviet Trade

Manila, Aug. 26.

The High Commissioner's office announced that effective yesterday Philippine exports to the Soviet Union were placed under general licence. The order amounted to the lifting of the embargo on shipments to the U.S.S.R. enacted prior to the outbreak of the Soviet-German hostilities when goods were feared to be passing into Germans hands.—Domei.

"Clarion Call Inspiring British People"

Sydney, Aug. 26.

The Australian Minister of the Navy, Mr. Hughes, last night described Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast as a "clarion call inspiring the British people to iron resolve to conquer."

He said the Prime Minister's declaration of policy towards Russia would be received with loud acclaim throughout the world.—Reuter.

Biddle to Succeed Jackson

Washington, Aug. 26.

President Roosevelt yesterday nominated the Solicitor General, Mr. Frances Biddle, as Attorney General to succeed Mr. Robert Jackson who recently was appointed to the Supreme Court."—United Press.

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FROM DAY TO DAY

WAR material captured from the Italians in the African campaign now augments the defences of Singapore.

TODAY is the anniversary of the birth of Confucius, all banks, consular, municipal and a number of business offices will be closed for the day.

SELSEY Bill, a small fishing village on the South Coast of England, raised £29,003 in its war weapons week, representing approximately £15 per head. No outstanding figure from any one source was included in this total.

NAZI infant schools, whose object, according to a leader of the Bureau of Communal Wellbeing, is to teach the child "to love and have faith in the Führer" are being opened throughout the Netherlands. The Roman Catholic paper "Ons Noorden" has been banned by the Nazis.

THE Belgian clergy have refused communion to Rexists—Fascists—and other extremists who attend church in uniform, reports the Free Belgian News Agency. Cardinal Van Roey, Archbishop of Malines, has approved the stand and as a result has been the victim of attacks in the Rexist newspaper.

FIREMEN from Central fire station were called out to XMHD Broadcasting station at 722/28 Museum Road at 7.09 a.m. yesterday when the wall panelling and wiring went on fire through a short circuit. The fire was extinguished in less than quarter of an hour and little damage was caused to property.

MR. George Steel, retired farmer, of Morecombe, who died in November last, left a sum of money on trust to pay on June 11 each year £1 to a schoolboy who shall on that day read the first three verses of the First and Twenty-third Psalms with his right hand resting on the sundial in Kirkby Stephen cemetery.

INTERESTED programme features on station XCDN for today are promised at 9.20, 9.30 and 10.15 p.m. John Harford's weekly talk "As I See It" is followed by "Songs Truly Rural" given by W. T. Fulstow accompanied by Richard Harker, while the last feature programme at 10.15 is "Pipe and Slipper Music" arranged by L. H. Barton.

ONE of the nineteen lifeboats of the Royal National Lifeboat Institution which helped to bring off the B.E.F. from Dunkirk nearly a year ago has been sent to the Cornish fishing village of Cadgwith to replace the pulling and sailing lifeboat. Built out of a gift of £5,000 from the Girl Guides of the Empire, she has been named Guide of Dunkirk at the wish of the Girl Guides' Association.

MR. Hayashi, Chairman of the Shanghai Japanese Citizens Amalgamated Street Union, who was convicted and given a one-year suspended sentence at the Nagasaki prefectural court for shooting and wounding Mr. W. J. Keswick, former Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, left Japan to return to Shanghai in the ss. Kobe Maru on August 24, according to the "Shanghai Mainichi" the "Sin Wan Pao" reports.

MR. C. T. Le Quesne, K.C., the chairman, at a meeting of the Jersey Society in London on May 24, read letters from the British Red Cross Society stating that the general tenor of messages received in answer to inquiries about relatives and friends in the Channel Islands was cheerful. Typical messages were "All well" and "Don't worry," and one stated "The Germans seem to be behaving with discretion and not interfering with the civilian population."

THE report that applications for membership are not being accepted by the "Nine-fifteen" Club is incorrect. Applications for membership will continue to be received until noon tomorrow, and any applications received after that date will have to be held over until the next Ballot which will take place around September 10. In view of the heavy demand for membership and the limited accommodation, those who have not made application are advised to do so without delay.

JEWS in Holland are now forbidden to be members of orchestras or of the Stock Exchange. The Nazi press gives wide publicity to a statement by Dr. Alekhine, the world chess champion, who, writing of his defeat of Dr. Euwe, the Dutch champion says: "With my victory over Euwe who, though an Aryan, was supported by the Jewish chess clique, the Jewish influence in the chess world has finished for ever. In the match I knew I had not only to defeat Euwe but the Jewish clique, and by ten games to four I beat a champion and Jewry."

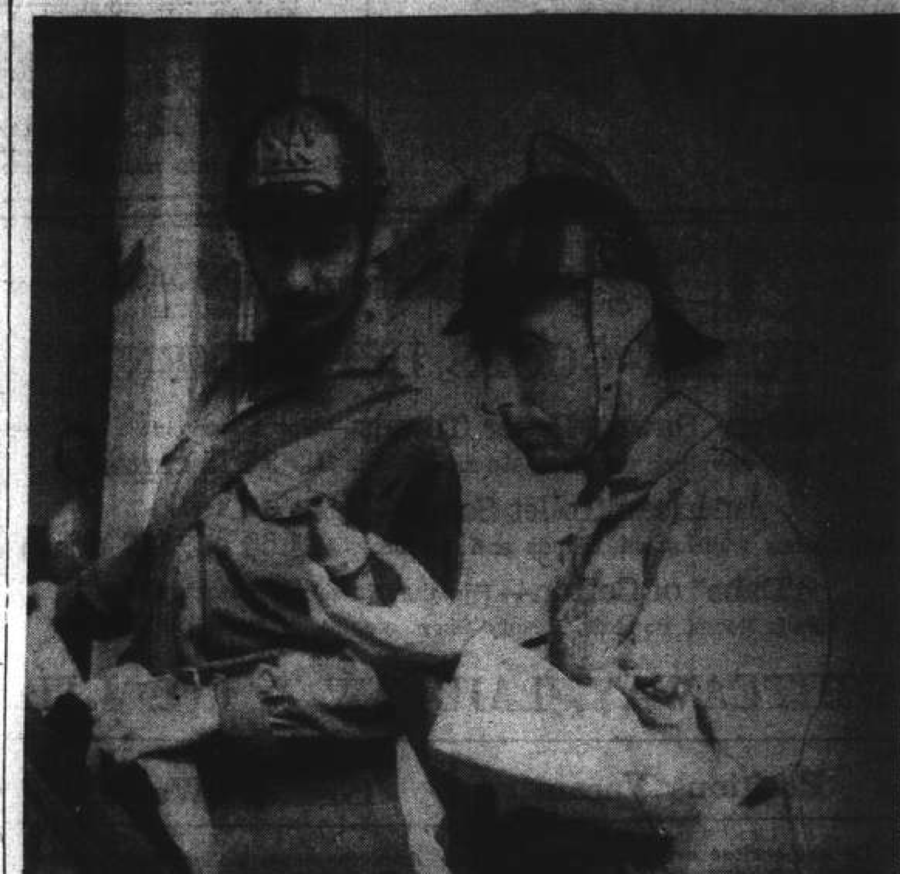
OVER 30 Indian, Burmese and Chinese public organizations in Rangoon on Monday, sent a joint wire to the Chinese National Government in Chungking, extending a warm welcome to the proposed Chinese Goodwill Mission to Burma, states the "Sin Wan Pao." The Sino-Burmese Cultural Association, the members of the Burmese Goodwill mission which previously toured "free China," the University of Rangoon, the Burmese Journalists Association, the Burmese Chamber of Commerce, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, the Foreign Trade Association, and the Indian Chamber of Commerce at Rangoon were among the parties that sent the joint wire of welcome.

THE programme for the Municipal Orchestral Concert to be given in the Koukaza Park (Route Voyron entrance) today at 9.15 p.m. (weather permitting) is as follows:—

RUSSIAN COMPOSERS

Overture ...."Prince Ygor".... Borodine
Andante Scherzo ....Kallinikow
from Symphony No. 1.
Two Movements from Symphonies .... Tschaikowsky
Scherzo "Pizzicato Ostinato" from the 4th
Waltz from the 5th
Lyric Suite ....Grieg
Shepherd's
Norwegian Rustic March
Nocturne
March of the Dwarfs
To Spring ....Sinding
Tales from Vienna Woods ....J. Strauss
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

THE tenth annual conference of the China Engineering Society is due to be held at Kweiyang, capital of Kweichow, from October 20 to 27, it was announced on Monday, the "Cheng Yien Pao" states. Members of the conference will discuss national reconstruction based on a draft of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen which was brought up for discussion at the previous annual conference of the Society, industrial standardization in China, irrigation projects in Kweichow province and the proposed plan to pull down the city wall of Kweiyang. Mr. Chen Li-fu, Minister of Education, Mr. Oong Wen-hao, Minister of Economic Affairs, Mr. Koo Yu-shiu, Mr. Tseng Yang-pu, Mr. Ling Hung-hsun and other high government officials will attend the meeting.



Air Raid Precautions in Moscow

According to experts, who have witnessed both London and Moscow anti-air raid defences in action, the Soviet capital has little to learn from more experienced London. All Moscow citizens play their part and the picture shows two assistant professors at Moscow University, who are members of Moscow's A.R.P. services.

Defence of Iceland Requires Large Naval Concentration

New York, Aug. 26.

NOW that the United States has sent an occupation force to Iceland, it would seem to be mandatory that sufficient naval units be maintained there to guard against the possibility of a German naval raid.

Germany has one battleship, the Tirpitz. The battle cruisers Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and one heavy cruiser, believed to be the Prinz Eugen, are at Brest, France, under repairs received in bombings by the R.A.F. They might be available at any time.

For raids in the Atlantic, Germany also has two pocket battleships, four 10,000-ton heavy cruisers with eight-inch guns and 10 smaller six-inch gun cruisers.

This sizable fleet, in case it should decide to raid Iceland accompanied by a large air force, must be reckoned with seriously by the United States Navy. A naval force in Iceland adequate to meet such an emergency must consist of at least five battleships, 15 or 20 cruisers, several aircraft carriers, from 30 to 50 destroyers, and a substantially large land-bases air force.

Meet Any German Raid

The United States fleet in Iceland must be large enough to meet in an open fight any German raid from Europe, for it must be remembered that an inferior fleet, like the second best hand at poker, will lose heavily in a battle on the sea. America cannot afford to risk a defeat in which a majority of its warships would be lost, and that is the fate of an inferior fleet.

In addition to surface warships in Iceland, the United States should maintain a full sized flotilla of its best submarines. These will be urgently needed by the surface fleet in any battle with the German navy, which would be supported by a number of its long range submarines.

Major Naval Effort

Thus it is evident that the taking over of Iceland by the United States has involved the country in a major naval effort. The nation should be cautioned against a policy of too few and too late naval preparations to hold the island. That it will lead to a shooting war with Germany will depend upon what Hitler decides to do to make that occupancy dangerous or even untenable. The United States must count upon Hitler using the greatest effort to dislodge and defeat the American Navy to bolster German moralo. America must be prepared with competent naval forces to check Hitler whenever he strikes.

Reason for Occupation

The ostensible reason for occupying Iceland, aside from relieving British troops there and guarding the northern supply route to Britain, is to safeguard it from German seizure. The United States could not afford to overlook the strategic value to Germany if that nation seized it and made out of it a formidable base for submarines and airplanes. Whereas United States warships based in America would have required from 140 to 185 hours to reach Iceland, German naval units could have made the trip from Norway in from 30 to 40 hours.

It is not at all a new idea that Iceland actually belongs in the defence of the western hemisphere. As long ago as the time Alaska was purchased from Russia, the Secretary of State, William H. Seward, was advised that "Iceland belongs in the western hemisphere and is an insular dependency of the North American continent." It was contended at that time that the United States government should also purchase Greenland and Iceland for the protection of this country against European aggression.

Wayside Stop for Planes

If Iceland was needed at that time, 1867, how much more is it needed today. If occupied by Germany, Iceland would be a wayside stop for its bombing planes to Canada and even the United States.

Geographically, the island is to the westward of the line drawn through the middle of the Atlantic Ocean, and inside therefore of an area over which the western hemisphere has a logical right to control, and from which it has the right to exclude all war activities involving the countries at war. Iceland is 950 miles from the southern tip of Greenland. Greenland is 1,000 miles from St. Johns, Newfoundland. St. Johns is 570 miles from Halifax and Halifax is 682 from New York. Thus the distance from New York to Iceland via those locations is approximately 3,200 miles. By the great circle it would be less.—United Press.

French Sabotage Continues

Vichy, Aug. 26.

Two serious railway accidents were reported yesterday to have taken place in the Paris suburbs despite grim Government warnings that no mercy would be shown in dealing with saboteurs.

The first accident occurred outside Montparnasse station where four cars of a German train were derailed after bolts had been removed from a double length of rails. The second took place at Poisy, near St. Germain, where a wrecked French train across the main tracks inside the station blocked traffic for 30 hours.

The Germans arrested members of the track repair crew in the first instance and the engineer and fireman in the second.

Paris morning newspapers reported yesterday that Count Fernand de Brinon, Vichy Ambassador to the Paris authorities, had received American correspondents on Saturday and told them that "the French Government and German occupation authorities are equally determined pitilessly to repress acts of sabotage endangering human lives, particularly of workers.

"The sabotage attacks all appear to have been organized by people having special technical training," he added, declaring that five acts of sabotage had taken place in the Paris area during the past fortnight, all directed against railways.—United Press.

Hundred Cases of Sabotage

London, Aug. 26.

A hundred cases of Communist sabotage against railways have been reported, according to Count de Brinon, Vichy envoy to Paris in an interview with American journalists, states Lyons Radio.—Reuter.

Frenchmen to Be Hostages

Berlin, Aug. 26.

The Saturday edition of the "Pariser Zeitung," just received here, published a decree in which all Frenchmen who have been arrested by or on behalf of the German authorities will be considered hostages from Saturday on because a German soldier was murdered in Paris on Thursday.

"A more or less greater number of these hostages will be shot if any other incident occurs and the penalty will depend on the nature of the crime in the foregoing," the decree added.—United Press.

Moslems Have No Faith In Hitler's Solicitude For Islam

Peshawar, Aug. 26.

The "Khybar Mail," leading Moslem English-language paper in the North-west frontier region, states German propaganda spies are charged with the same mission in Iran as German fifth columnists elsewhere in Europe, namely, to create unrest and pave the way for Nazi domination.

The Moslems know this game well, the paper adds, and have no faith in Hitler's solicitude for Islam.—Reuter.

World's Biggest Bomb Factory Starts Work

Ellwood, (Illinois), Aug. 26.

What is considered the world's largest factory for making aerial bombs has begun operations here this week-end.

A steady steam of bombs roll off the assembly line which is a mile long.

Work on the factory began in calling for its completion within a year's time, so production has started more than three months ahead of schedule.

The supervising officer is Lieut-Colonel T. C. Terber, who says the plant comprises 23 square miles of buildings and magazines.—Reuter.

German Consulate Is Reopened in Saigon

Saigon, Aug. 26.

The German Consulate was reopened here yesterday in the Chamber of Agriculture building, which was recently requisitioned by the Japanese.

Dr. Hans von Plessen, former Counsellor to the German Embassy in Chungking, has arrived in Saigon.—Reuter.

Indian Reinforcements For Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 26.

Sikhs, Pathans, Dogras and troops from South India belonging to infantry, artillery, ordnance and service corps were among reinforcements arriving here yesterday to strengthen the Indian expeditionary force in Malaya.

They disembarked at different ports. All were completely equipped and had their own stores.

Also arriving yesterday was the largest single body of R.A.F. officers and men to come to Malaya in more than a year, from the United Kingdom.—Reuter.

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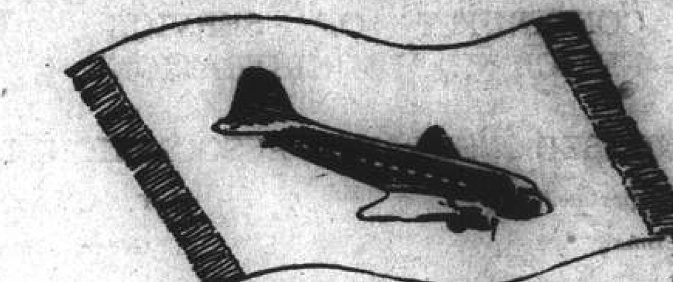

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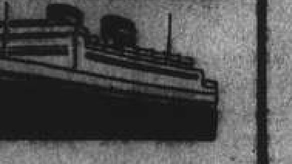


51 CANTON ROAD Tel. 15309

P. & O. B. I. E. & A.

For Sailings to Japan, Hongkong, Australia, Calcutta, Bombay, Straits and United Kingdom.

All vessels may call at any ports on or off the route and the route and all sailings are subject to cancellation change or deviation with or without notice.

For particulars apply to the Agents:

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

27 THE BUND Telephone 11428

BLUE FUNNEL LINE

Regular Service to United Kingdom Ports

Australian-Oriental Line, Ltd.

Regular Service to Australia from Hongkong

China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Regular Service to North and South China Ports, Hongkong, Manila, Siam, Indo China, Straits Settlements, Territory of New Guinea, Solomon Islands.

For further particulars, freight and passage rates, please apply to:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

21-23 French Bund Agents Telephone 82020

GLEN & SHIRE LINES

Sailings to and from

THE UNITED KINGDOM

For details of freights and passage apply to:

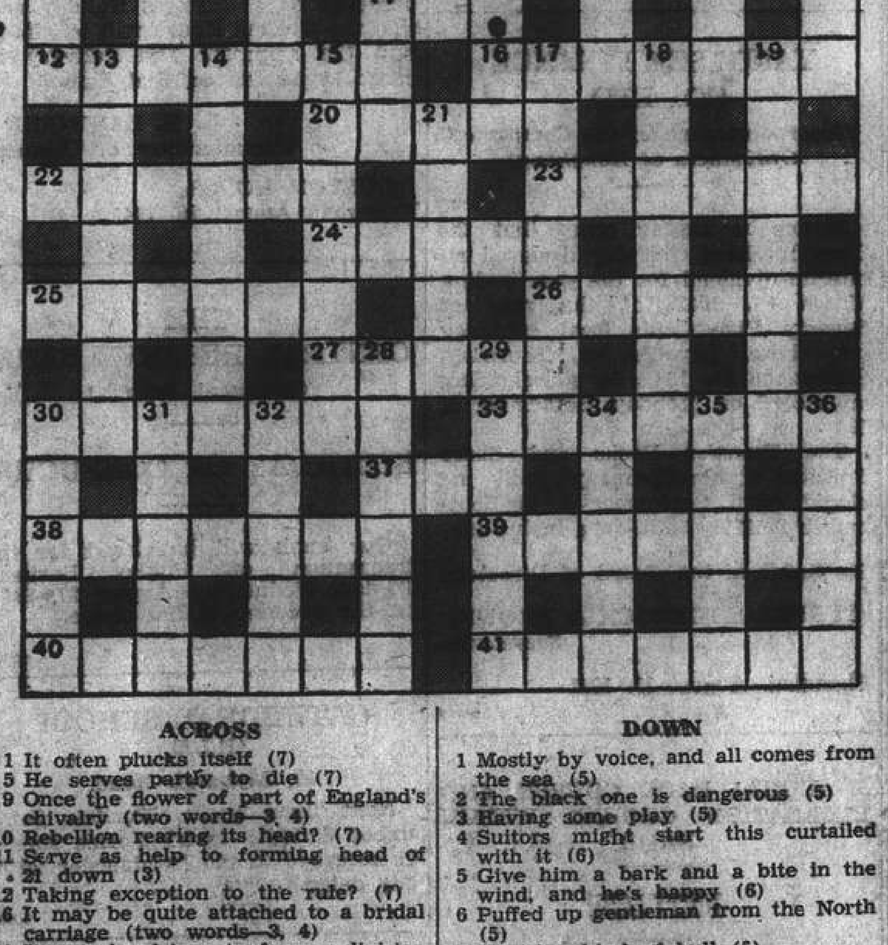
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Agents

27 The Bund Telephone 15290

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 583

(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



ACROSS

1 It often plucks itself (7)
5 He serves partly to die (7)
9 Once the flower of part of England's chivalry (two words—3, 4)
10 Rebellion rearing its head? (7)
11 Serve as help to forming head of 21 down (3)
12 Taking exception to the rule? (7)
16 It may be quite attached to a bridal carriage (two words—3, 4)
20 It may be driven to form a division (5)
22 A matter of minutes may start it at a meeting (6)
23 It's cold in the middle of this peninsula! (6)
24 Follow current tendencies (5)
25 Stick up for what's on a penny tip (6)
26 I've the beginning place in this plant (6)
27 A sandwich has three of this (6)
30 It's not clear so to speak (7)
33 A call of this kind gets no response (7)
37 It's fabulous, and upset in 1 down (3)
38 One free instruction to photographer (7)
39 Funny-bone, by its sound (7)
40 Pent gnu becomes strong (7)
41 The line of least resistance? (two words—4, 3)

DOWN

1 Mostly by voice, and all comes from the sea (5)
2 The black one is dangerous (5)
3 Having some play (5)
4 Suitors might start this curtailed with it (6)
5 Give him a bark and a bite in the wind, and he's happy (6)
6 Puffed up gentleman from the North (5)
7 Amusing kind of bull (5)
8 He is full of elephantine vice (5)
13 How to 33 across in one way (7)
14 Clement (7)
15 Bind more than a duck's walk (7)
17 Many a lesson in service may be had from it (7)
18 Not a square deal (7)
19 Eight balls is just more than enough (two words—3, 4)
21 One blooming thing is in time (5)
28 After this the burglar takes the end from his job (6)
29 Her cue for a game (6)
30 To be counted as a soporific? (5)
31 His horse is now a tank (5)
32 19 down a bit of soft wood (5)
34 The even-tide of humanity sets towards them (5)
35 It is of toxophilitic interest (5)
36 One shouldn't let the study become this (5)

CROSSWARD PUZZLE No. 582

BLOCKS FOR COLOUR PRINTING

There is nothing of greater importance in colour printing than the skilful and accurate preparation of blocks. So well is this understood by printers of experience that no block in any degree defective is used. Technical knowledge in the matter of colour printing is imperative. Let the North China Daily News Printing Department handle your colour work if you desire satisfaction.

THE NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS PRINTING DEPARTMENT
17 The Bund, Shanghai
Telephone 11055

SHIPPING NEWS

Arriving from Dairen today is the Chaching Maru, D.K.K. line. The vessel will bring with it a quantity of cargo and passengers from the northern ports. She is expected to dock sometime this morning.

* * *

Also due to arrive from Korea today is the Fosung Maru of the N.Y.K. line. The vessel will tie up early this morning and is expected to bring with her a large consignment of cargo and several passengers.

* * *

The Kobe Maru, T.K.K. Line, is due in port at about 4 o'clock this afternoon from Kobe and Yokohama. The vessel will leave Shanghai shortly on her return trip to Japan. A large number of passengers from Japan is expected to arrive.

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Taityu M.	Takao	T.K.K.
Kitagami M.	Japan	Showa S.
Seiha M.	Japan	Showa S.
Hellenic Trader	Rangoon	Ch. Hellenic
Latouche	Manila	Wallem
Taiyo M.	Japan	T.K.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Dairen M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Tsingtao M.	Jap.	D.K.K.
Nagasaki M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

Vessels Sailing

NORTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to NORTH CHINA PORTS.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

SOUTH CHINA COAST

JARDINES. FREQUENT SAILINGS to SOUTH CHINA, PORTS, INDO-CHINA, BORNEO, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS and INDIA.—For freight or passage please apply to Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund. Tel. 15290.

J.C.J.L. 3 SAILINGS MONTHLY TO AMOY, HONGKONG, MANILA and NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PORTS.—For Freight and Passage please apply to Java-China-Japan Lijn Agentschap, Shanghai N.V., Brunner Mond Building, 133 Szechuen Road Telephone 16247.

Men-of-War in Port

Name	Flag	Type	Berthed
Luzon	Am.	Gbt.	B.N.B.
D. de Lagree	Fr.	Gbt.	K.S.D.
Fran. Garnier	Fr.	Gbt.	Upper S.
E. Carlotto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.
Lepanto	Itl.	Gbt.	1-2 B.

POSITIONS WANTED

There is work to be had if you go through the right channels to reach it. An advertisement in our classified advertisement columns is likely to give you just the job you want, with very little trouble and expense to yourself.

Wanted to Rent

YOUNG Japanese lady, recent arrival, speaking English, desires obtain room in French Concession. State telephone number or address. Box 1526, NCDN. -2480

WANTED, three-roomed flat, furnished or unfurnished, in French Concession. Address Box 1523, NCDN. -2476

WANTED in Concession by two business ladies one/two rooms, private bathroom, quiet home, with/without board. Full particulars to Box 1505, NCDN. -2441

WANTED to rent, two/three-roomed flat downtown or Bubbling Well. Will pay $750. Address Box 1532, NCDN. -2484

WANTED to rent, eight-roomed apartment or two small apartments or modern house, furnished or unfurnished. Particulars to Apartment 305, 99 Route Vallon, telephone 79277. -2489

FURNISHED room, private bath preferable, for business woman, in central district or Bubbling Well area not beyond Seymour. Box 1527, NCDN. -2481

ELDERLY responsible couple want quiet clean room with attached bathroom and full board near bus 1 or 14. Private family preferred. Particulars to Long, 355 Avenue Haig. -2496

WANTED by responsible family, Allied, two-five-roomed apartment, flat, house, furnished/unfurnished, or furniture to be taken over. Agents need not reply. Telephone 71862 from 8-10 a.m. -2478

BIG, furnished room, vicinity St. George's, preferably Yu Yuen Road. Address Box 1543, NCDN. -2514

WANTED, five/eight-roomed house, furnished/unfurnished, available September/October. Box 1534, NCDN. -2495

FURNISHED double room and bath required for two weeks from September 1. Send particulars to Box 1510, NCDN. -2452

WANTED a flat of three/four rooms, steamheat, etc., furnished or unfurnished. Please telephone 37002. -2444

MARRIED couple (British) would like to rent small furnished bungalow or two rooms in Hungjao area for three weeks in September. Reply Box 1504, NCDN. -2440

RESPONSIBLE party require four or more roomed house, flat, with garden or verandah. Telephone 32690 from 10-12.30, 5-7. -2455

BACHELOR (Soviet) requires room. State location, price to Box 1497, NCDN. -2422

WANTED to rent a store house located on Avenue Joffre between Route Cardinal Mercier and Route Voyron, with one or two window displays. Willing to pay key money. Apply Box 1489, NCDN. -2410

WANTED to rent, three-roomed apartment fully-furnished or unfurnished in modern first-class apartment-house or small residence for period one year, by responsible party. Please telephone 23735 between 12.30—2 p.m. -2227

Wanted to Purchase

WANTED, two gentlemen's and two ladies' bicycles in good condition. Please state prices. Box 1535, NCDN. 10974

WANTED buy secondhand household furniture, carpets, suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965 daily, Mr. Bers. -2220

Furnished Apartments

ATTRACTIVE modern two-roomed flat, with alcove, best part French Concession. Reasonable rental includes steamheat, frigidaire, taxes, Arts Crafts dining, Tai Chong bedroom, living-room suites, to be taken over US$350. Box 1520, NCDN. -2472

TO LET, in a new apartment building, in the best residential part of French Concession, two and three-roomed furnished and unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. 10618

FULLY-furnished, new, three-roomed flat (western district), verandah, bathroom, kitchen, garden, servants' quarters, telephone, to let September 1, Telephone 21156. -2413

TO LET: Three roomed, well furnished flat in apartment house. Best part Concession. Telephone 72116, 1-3 p.m. -2487

Unfurnished Apartments

FOR RENT, unfurnished three roomed apartment. No keymoney. 48/A Great Western Road. 9.30-12, 2.30-5. -2477

FLATS of three rooms to rent. Apply 994 Avenue Joffre. -2501

NEW three roomed flats to let. Big garden. Bathroom, kitchen. 321/16 Route Dupleix. Dah Ching Realty Co., 281 Nanking Road. -2388

91 Route Prosper Paris, Apartment 3. Two-roomed unfurnished flat, bathroom, kitchen, servant's room. New building. Near French tram and Settlement bus. No key-money. -2447

261 Route Culty. Attractive newly-constructed three-roomed flats with bathroom and kitchen available for occupation about September 7. Rent $580/$600 per month, including hot and cold water only. For further particulars apply Palmer and Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, telephone 15059. 10981

Boats

DINGEY with outboard motor for sale cheaply. Reply Post Office Box 1649. 10976

Unfurnished Houses

BEAUTIFUL large rooms with bathrooms, tennis lawns, Great Western Road. Apply Chinese Post Office Box 5022. -2519

TO LET, unfurnished, on long lease, in the French Concession, one large house standing in over five mow of land. Address Box 1536, NCDN. 10978

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

MASSAGE, pedicure, in-grown nails cured. 9 Central Arcade from Ezra Road 93-94. -2389

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 206 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor.

More Classified Ads. Overleaf

HOUSE CLEANERS
G. H. PARKES & CO.
TELEPHONE 72245

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
OCT 22 1941
LIBRARY

TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Cloudy, hot and rather fine but variable weather with unsteady winds and local thundery showers around Shantung, over our regions and to the south of the Saddles. Fog banks at sea.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 74.0	max. 89.5	min. 76.3	max. 91.4
„ same date last year	min. 72.0	max. 87.0	min. 68.0	max. 88.7

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 27, 1941 (5th day of 7th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 27, at 10 a.m. for registered and ordinary. (Next air mail on Aug. 30.). Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.
British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 27, at 10 a.m. for registered and ordinary. (Next air mail per steamer to Singapore on Aug. 30, 5.30 p.m. registered and 6.30 p.m. ordinary.)
Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 4, 14, 1941.

LEGAL AND OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
Single copies 30 cents

Shanghai delivery	6 mos.	$42
China, Korea and Japan	„	46
Hongkong and Macao	„	55
Postal Union Countries	„	104

NORTH-CHINA HERALD
EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the North-China Daily News
Single copies $2

Shanghai, China and Japan	6 mos.	$42
Hongkong and Macao	„	44
Postal Union Countries	„	54

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
((Incorporated in Hongkong)
Reg. Office: North-China Building, S'hai.
Telegrams: Herald Shanghai
P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North-China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Personal announcements in this column, $15 per insertion, including insertions in the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
To-day's Events $4 per line, including all insertions made till date of event.

MARRIAGE

ROACH-MILES.—On August 2, 1941, at Stamford, Lincs, Flight Lieut. R.J.B. Roach, R.A.F., only son of Capt. and Mrs. R. B. Roach, to "Kit", only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. Miles, Stamford, England.

DEATH

BASTO da SILVA.—On August 25, 1941, at The Paulun Hospital, Shanghai, ETELVIRA AZEDO BASTO DA SILVA, aged 54 years, the dearly-beloved mother of Mrs. F. X. Lopes, Maria-Augusta, Aurea-Melina, Julia-Maria, Alberto-Antonio, Jose-Maria and Fernando-Augusto. The cortege will leave the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, to-morrow, Thursday, August 28, at 7.30 a.m. for the Church of Christ the King, where a Requiem Mass will be said at 8 a.m., to be immediately followed by burial at Pahsienjao Cemetery at 8.45 a.m. In lieu of flowers, donations to the Florence Spooner Memorial Home or to the Portuguese Ladies Benevolent Society would be appreciated. (Hongkong, Macao and Lisbon papers please copy.)

TO-DAY'S EVENTS

AUGUST

27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30
27 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', Russian Night, 9.30.
27 *Birthday of Confucius; Bank and Customs Holiday.*
27 *Kalgan occupied by Japanese (1937)*
27 *British naval forces attacked Libya coast (1940).*

COMING EVENTS

SEPTEMBER

7 Memorial Service for Mr. Yang Moi Nan, Huchow Guild Hall, 263 Kweichow Road 4.
13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS

AMERICAN CHURCH MISSION
Our address is now:
874 HART ROAD
Telephones:
Treasurer's Office 66091
Bishop's Office and Book Depot 66198
10964

CHANGE OF TELEPHONE

As from date our telephone number will be changed to
60054
WATSON'S MINERAL WATER CO.
Shanghai
August 25, 1941.
10948

KONINGINNEDAG 1941

De Consul Generaal der Nederlanden en Mevrouw Boissevain maken bekend dat er ter gelegenheid van den verjaardag van H. M. de Koningin op Zondag, 31 Augustus, een kerkdienst zal worden gehouden in de Union Church, 107 Soochow Road, te 10.45.

Voorts zullen zij gaarne op dien dag hun landgenooten te hunnen huize, 141 Rte Magniny, ontvangen van 19 tot 21 uren.

The Consul General for the Netherlands and Madame Boissevain announce herewith that on the occasion of the anniversary of H.M. the Queen, a special service will be held on Sunday, August 31, at 10.45 in the Union Church, 107 Soochow Road.

On that same day they will be at home to their compatriots at 141 Route Magniny from 7-9 p.m.
10969

NOTICE

ATHENS COFFEE

quality as always, supplied freshly roasted and ground to your order. Now obtainable at:

HADJIRY'S
416 Szechuen Road
Telephone 16133
-2460

SHANGHAI FOREIGN EXCHANGE BANKERS ASSOCIATION

BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS

The Member Banks of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of Public Business on Wednesday, August 27, 1941, on account of the above.
10910

ONE TEST THEY CAN'T MAKE

From the assembly line, at regular intervals, a car is sent to the Ford "torture track", to be sped, skidded, wrenched, jolted and shocked to test the very limits of its great endurance.

The single test they can't make comes when you get behind the wheel and go. And because they know so well what that will show, they are more than glad to stand by its result.

BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

NOTIFICATION No. 5528.

Finance Department—
Revenue Office

Temporary Appraisers and Tracers

The Council invites applications from persons with the following qualifications for temporary employment in connection with the reassessment of premises for rating purposes—

(1) Property Valuers with architectural or civil engineering qualifications and local experience.
(2) Architectural Assistants with local experience.
(3) Chinese tracers able to speak English and capable of measuring buildings and computing areas.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience should be addressed to the Acting Deputy Treasurer-Revenue, Revenue Office, 209 Kiangse Road before September 3. Envelopes to be marked "Appraising".

Terms according to qualifications and experience.

By order,
R. T. BRYAN, JR.,
for Secretary and Commissioner General.
COUNCIL CHAMBER,
Shanghai, August 25, 1941.
10956

THE INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENT TRUST CO. OF CHINA, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an interim dividend for the year ending March 31, 1942, at the rate of One Dollar and Twenty Five Cents local currency per share, payable on Thursday, September 11, 1941 to shareholders on record on Monday, September 8, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 4 to September 8, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.
Shanghai, August 25, 1941.
10979

YANGTSZE FINANCE CO., LTD.
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Directors have this day declared an interim dividend for the year ending March 31, 1942, at the rate of Seventy Five Cents local currency per share, payable on Thursday, September 11, 1941, to shareholders on record on Monday, September 8, 1941.

The Transfer Books and Share Register of the Company will be closed from September 4 to September 8, 1941, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
Secretaries.
Shanghai, August 25, 1941.
10980

SHANGHAI RACE COURSE AND RECREATION GROUND WITHIN SAME

NOTICE

AUTUMN TRAINING SEASON 1941

The Training Season for the Autumn Race Meeting (November 8, 10, 11, 12, 15 and 22) will commence on Monday, September 1, 1941, when the Training (inner) Course will be reserved for Members of the Shanghai Race Club only.

The Loong-Fei (East) Entrance to the Recreation Ground will be closed until 8 a.m. daily the Race Club's Entrance will be available for pedestrians only during training hours.

By Order of:
The Trustees,
Shanghai Recreation Fund,
J. F. BRISTER,
Secretary.
The Committee of Management,
Recreation Ground within the Race Course,
T. W. R. WILSON,
Secretary.
The Stewards,
Shanghai Race Club,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary.
Shanghai, August 23, 1941.
10948

A SOCIETY
of manuscript lovers is to be established in London. Very few editors are expected to join. Anyone having the urge to write might do worse than fill in an application for PERSONAL ACCIDENT insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA RADIO
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 86865
10487

IF TIMES ARE TOUGH
Relax—and get some real pleasure in driving the good-looking, comfortable and *Economical Plymouth.*

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF CUSTOMS

NOTIFICATION No. 11

The attention of the Public is hereby called to the correction of Notification No. 10 which should read as follows—

"The public is hereby notified that under the instructions of the Ministry of Finance of the National Government all customs duties, and other taxes and dues collected by the Customs shall be paid in Central Reserve Bank-notes or cheques in Central Reserve Bank-notes, as from September 1, 1941."

LI CHIEN NAN,
Superintendent of Customs.
Shanghai, August 20, 1941.
10893

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION No. 1653

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Monday, September 1, 1941, will be observed as a Customs Holiday and that the Custom House will be closed and the shipment and delivery of cargo suspended on that date.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.
CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, August 26, 1941.
10931

THE CENTRAL RESERVE BANK
(Shangdai Branch)

BIRTHDAY OF CONFUCIUS

Our bank will be closed for the transaction of Public Business To-day, Wednesday, August 27, 1941, on the account of the above.
-2482

CATHEDRAL SCHOOL
(H.L.E.)
39, Myburgh Road.
Next Term begins Monday, September 8, 1941. Entry Forms should be returned to the Headmaster without delay.
10958

"FLOOD" SERVICE
If you have not had your car checked—
LET US DO IT TO-DAY
CENTRAL GARAGE
117 Hongkong Road
or
AUTO PALACE
100 Route Cardinal Mercier
Telephone 70180
10950

REMEMBER
the Merchant Marine in the Battle of the Atlantic, their hardships and their casualties and show your
ADMIRATION and SYMPATHY
by giving to
The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas. Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

FOUR'S A CROWD
but
THERE'S NO SQUASH
like an
AQUARIUS
GRAPEFRUIT SQUASH

EXECUTOR or TRUSTEE
CONTINUITY OF SERVICE
EFFICIENT ADMINISTRATION
THE YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LTD.
Trustee Department, 26, The Bund.
H. C. B. WAY
General Manager.

TIEN KWANG MANUFACTURING CO.
VARNISH, COLOURS AND STONE POWDERS
853 Loh Ka Pang Road,
Nantao, Shanghai.
Telephone 14653
10764

SWISS WATCHMAKER
(Holder of Swiss Government Diploma)
All work personally done by
E. TOBLER. 153 Nanking Road
4th floor. Telephone 12160
-2487

CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL
Reopens Monday, September 8.
Interviews: Friday, August 29, 9.30-12.
10966

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE. TELEPHONE 70126
General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
10939

SEXUOLOGICAL CLINIC
Dir. Dr. J. KASSOFF, M.D.
Debility, Gland Disorders, Neurasthenia
HAMILTON HOUSE, Suite 226
Hours: 11-1 and 4-6 p.m. Tel. 14379

Dr. A. LESNIK, M.D.
Specialist in
Urology and Dermatology
320 SZECHUEN ROAD
Hours: 10.30-1, 3-6 Telephone 17779
86 Bearn Apts., 475 Ave. Joffre
Hours: 8-10, 6-8, Telephone 83993

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225
10898

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug 25 16.00	Aug 25 21.00	Aug. 26 4.00	Aug. 26 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.65	29.68	29.61	29.65
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	—0.05	—0.04	—0.09	—0.07
at 32 F. („ „ 12 hrs.)	—0.05	—0.04	—0.04	—0.03
Wind (direction)	ESE	ESE	ESE	Calme
„ (miles per hour)	9.3	7.4	5.0	0.0
Temperature (F.shr.)	84.9°	78.3°	78.1°	83.3°
Humidity (per cent)	76	98	99	87
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	6	0	9	9
Rainfall (inches)	—	—	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 25	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.69	—0.03	29.74
Temperature: min. 69.8° max. 91.0°	80.4°	+3.1°	79.7°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	50.28	—	31.78

Time and Tide	27/8	28/8	29/8	30/8	31/8	1/9	2/9
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.26	5.27	5.27	5.28	5.28	5.29	5.29
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.34	18.23	18.22	18.20	18.19	18.18	18.17
Moon rises at Shanghai	9.53	10.57	12.00	13.03	14.02	14.57	15.47
Moon sets at Shanghai	21.31	22.15	23.05	23.58	—	0.54	1.51
Flood makes Shai. (day)	12.45	13.26	14.17	15.10	16.08	17.46	7.07
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	6.05	6.35	7.06	7.47	8.40	10.05	11.58
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	15.12	15.55	16.40	17.34	6.00	8.05	9.17
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	10.15	9.90	9.10	8.10	6.90	6.50	7.85

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 25th:—Pressure rather normal and unsteady over Japan; steady over China. North-Westerly to South-Easterly winds along the China Coast. Cloudy, warmer and damper weather.

State on the morning of the 26th:—Overcast and damp weather. Calm of wind. Low and unsteady pressure.—Siccawei Observatory.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

WEDNESDAY, August 27.	Reg.	Ord.
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong Canton Aust. N.Z. and Straits via Hongkong	10.00	10.00
Ninghsien (Ningpo)	10.00	10.00
Indo-China	15.30	16.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Amoy	19.00	19.00
THURSDAY, August 28.		
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	*19.00	7.15
Shenkiamen and Tinghai	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
FRIDAY, August 29.		
Manila and Indo-China A	9.30	10.00
Hongkong and Canton	11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 28th.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes on Sept. 4, 1941.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore via Hongkong on Aug. 27, at 10 a.m. for registered and ordinary. (Next air mails per steamer to Singapore on Aug. 30, at 5.30 p.m. for registered and at 6.30 p.m. for ordinary.)

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 1.30 p.m.

Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and T'sin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

Big Values from our
TOILET GOODS DEPARTMENT
"Silver Dawn" Paper Towels—For household and travelling purposes, 150 size 7½" x 11 $4.75 carton
American Toilet Soaps—Large size tablets of various well-known brands and perfumes. $1.50 ea. $17 dozen
"Dabs" of Cotton—For the Nursery, Doctor's Office, Bath Room, Boudoir, Beauty Shop, etc. 54 in Carton $4.75
WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

FOREIGN firm requires young Chinese, fresh from school, with good knowledge of English. Box 1533, NCDN. -2498

AS doctor's office assistant, wanted young lady. Perfect English, preferably Chinese. Reply Box 1531, NCDN. -2492

DESIGNER-directress, expert only, wanted by first-class ladies' dressmaker. Box 1544, NCDN. -2515

ADVERTISING canvasser, well introduced with transportation and forwarding companies, wanted. Substantial income. Apply from 11 to 3, at 142 Embankment Building, Telephone 44436. -2497

WANTED young Chinese telephone girl for local American firm. Can speak good English. Apply R-555, 410 Szechuen Road.

INCREASE your earning power by learning shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. Expert tuition. Many placed in suitable positions after few months' training. Apply The Shanghai Business College, 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733. -10772

WELL-ESTABLISHED British firm requires male telephone operator. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience and salary expected to Box 1507, NCDN. -2480

WELL-ESTABLISHED British firm requires male bookkeeping machine operator. Must be experienced and accurate. Reply in own handwriting, stating age, education, experience and salary expected to Box 1506, NCDN. -2480

Business Opportunities

WILLING invest $25,000/$200,000 in any sound business or proposition. Address Box 1522, NCDN. -2474

FOR SALE: Up-to-date foundry and machine shop, etc., in best running condition, Yangtzepoo district, with working permission, 13 mow land, outstanding contracts to be taken over. Investment: $1,000,000. Box 1549 NCDN. -2507

FOR SALE: A flourishing business. Capital required US$28,000. Owner leaving. Apply Box 1539, NCDN. 10977

CHINESE silk mill under foreign management. Excellent production in pure silk neckties and ties, piece goods. Chance for exporter. Box 1501, NCDN. -2430

For Sale—Miscellaneous

MOUTRIE "Minnie" piano, privately, new condition, $2,000. Telephone 37627 for appointment. -2487

FOR SALE, double bed, Simmons spring, dressing-table with mirror, very reasonable. Telephone 73365. -2491

GLOVES 22 colours, 75 cents, guest towels, 75 cents; ladies' handkerchiefs, $3.50 dozen; lace curtains, $7.50 pair. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10893

ALUMINUM sheets, 4' x 8' BWG 12/18, 584 lb., best quality. Shanghai Post Office Box 414. Telephone 36517. -2490

SCOTT'S Code, Tenth Edition, 1906; A.B.C. Telegraphic Code, Fifth Edition; Parker's Tricheck Piecegoods Code. Shipping-Review. -2468

ELECTRICAL cosmetic apparatus and medical lamps. Special bargains. Inspection without obligation: 124 Sassoon House. -2510

PERFECT white diamond, nearly two carats, for quick sale, by private party, US$400 or equivalent local currency. Belajeff, Post Office Box 5026, NCDN. -2508

FOR SALE, various selections of operas, symphonies, orchestral and miscellaneous recordings. Also many London-made recordings. All in excellent condition. Please apply Box 1542, NCDN. 10968

SOONG Pang Kee Iron Works, established 1892. Expert in chemical, pharmaceutical machines and instruments. 278 Avenue Road. -2209

FOR SALE, Westinghouse frigidaire in good condition. Address Box 1509, NCDN. 10899

SUMMER shirts, ½ sleeves, made to measure, from $15.50; Pyjamas, knee length, $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road. 10898

Cameras

EXPORTER urgently wants cameras of any make. Payment in USA currency. Box 1168, NCDN. 10752

EXPORTER urgently wants cameras of any make. Payment in USA currency. Box 1168, NCDN. 10752

Miscellaneous

RIPO Typewriters, 1817A Avenue Joffre, 679 Szechuen Road. All kinds of typewriters repaired, cleaned, hired, bought, sold. Telephone 76475. -1800

TYPEWRITERS bought, sold, rented, repaired, rebuilt. Hermes dealers Bartlett Yung Co., 132 Kiangse, 11875. -1827

IF you have anything whatsoever for sale or wish to purchase, telephone or send us a note and our representative will call on you. Our terms are cash. Chesterfield Art Secondhand Goods Store, 1469 Bubbling Well Road, telephone 38334. 10926

Lost

LOST, between Route Doumer and Nanking Theatre, ladies' diamond studded watch. Reward. Reply Box 1514, NCDN. -2469

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.50.

YOUNG Russian lady at present in good position as private secretary in outport, wishes to work in similar capacity in Shanghai. Writes and speaks fluent English and German. Perfect shorthand in both languages. Experienced in all phases of office work. Good references. Minimum wages $900 per month. Box 1517, NCDN. -2466

YOUNG Briton, wide business experience, seeks employment. Gives special English course. Address Box 1541, NCDN. -2511

YOUNG man, 23, knowledge accounts, seeks position. Excellent testimonials. Address Box 1445, NCDN. -2336

EXPERIENCED Chinese with sound knowledge of accountancy, advertising and general office routine, seeks immediate employment. A1 references. Reply Box 1407, NCDN. -2289

BRITISH lady, 29, intelligent, refined, willing to act as social companion to respectable lady or gentleman. Can undertake business/personal correspondence. Salary expected US$50. Please reply Box 1502, NCDN. -2437

IMMEDIATE position required by experienced stenotypist. Good references. Salary no object. Box 1492, NCDN. -2417

Educational

SPANISH lessons wanted, twice weekly, by two beginners. Only experienced tutors need apply. Box 1529, NCDN. -2488

BRITON, former record holder stenography, opening classes shorthand, typing, beginners/advanced. Telephone 76205. -2284

MISS Moalem' School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Kindergarten, Primary Grades, Autumn term commences September 4. Telephone 14060. -2210

Chinese Servants

HIGHLY-recommended, excellent cook-boy, wife wash-amah, best recommendations. Moderate wages. Box 1512, NCDN. -2481

WANTED young, English-speaking amah, for afternoons. Apply 488 Yuyuen Road, House 10/23, after 6 p.m. -2493

WANTED, experienced, well-recommended amah for girl. Must sleep in. Address Box 1516, NCDN. 10971

HIGHLY recommended, capable cook, knows American/European cuisines, pastry, good references. Box 1538, NCDN. -2508

73148. Central Employment Agency, British, Servants, specialists. Established 1930. Closed Sundays and every afternoon. -1064

72782 General Trading Company. Excellent cooks, boys, amahs, chauffeurs, office-boys, coolies. Prompt service. -1093

WANTED a position as a boy or coolie in a foreign household. Advertiser is extremely hardworking and trustworthy and can speak English fluently. Address Box 1499, NCDN. -2428

GOOD No. 1 house boy or cook boy. Speaks English. Recommended. Apply Box 1488, NCDN. -2409

Offices, Shops, Godowns

REQUIRE an office about or over 850 sq. ft., must be somewhere around Central Road. State particulars. Mr. Kwan, 275 Yu Yuen Road. -2500

TO LET premises for a business or office on Yuyuen Road next to Paramount Hotel. Information at 260 Yuyuen Road, Flat 33. -2416

Rooms without Board

AVAILABLE September 1. Large room, balcony, central district, British home. Breakfast optional. Telephone 42659 forenoon. -2479

ONE room, nicely-furnished; on view at 3 o'clock. Telephone 85398, Park Apartment 303. -2489

COMFORTABLE south room for two, enclosed verandah, good food. 67 Route Vallon, corner Rue Massenet. -2456

NICELY furnished room with private bath, British family, near French Club. Suit business gentleman. Box 1508, NCDN. -2439

Radios

RECORD—the most powerful Shanghai-made world receiver! Shortwave reception without aerial: 6 American tubes, American speaker, $375 (AC/DC and Special orders). Repairs by European experts. Radio Record Factory, 1916 Ave. Joffre (I.S.S. Apartment) Telephone 73109; 8 Chusan Road. Telephone 51263. -2447

Office Cars

SEAT in car wanted, 3-4 times daily. Prosper Paris/Magniny to Sassoon House. Address Box 1439, NCDN. 10939

LIFT required twice daily corner Petain, Kaufmann, Cohen, de Sieyes to Hongkong & Shanghai Bank. Office hours 8.30-4.30. Box 1511, NCDN. -2473

SEAT in car wanted, ¾ times daily. Prosper Paris/Magniny to Sassoon House. Address Box 1439, NCDN. 10938

Animals

NICE white Tibetan poodle, gentle, affectionate. Free to good home. Telephone 70935. -2468

Motor Cars and Cycles

FORD 1940 coach, like new, for sale. Telephone 74500. -2483

1934 Ford coupe, excellent condition, newly overhauled and ducoed. Quick and cheap sale. $9,200. Telephone 62897. 10972

1930 Citroen convertible coupe, 25 m.p.g., A-1 condition. Reply Box 1530, NCDN. 10973

FOR SALE: Lincoln Zephyr 1937, best condition, new repaint; US$900. Owner leaving. Inquire from 12 to 6 p.m. Telephone 72800. -2489

VAUXHALL de luxe, six-cylinder, 1937, in superb condition. Leather upholstery; sliding roof; five new tyres; mileage only 30,000; 18 m.p.g. US$725. Address Box 1521, NCDN. -2473

PACKARD 1936 model 120. Telephone 70070, Room 1217. -2487

PACKARD 120 late 1936 5-passenger, owner driven, excellent condition, newly painted, US$1,000. Box 1513, NCDN. -2463

1937 Plymouth sedan, for sale, good condition. Price US$830. Telephone 35027 from 1-3 p.m. -2512

FOR SALE, one Ford truck, 1930, loading capacity three tons, good condition. Information ask telephone 70684. -2506

1934 Willys 77, economical and in good running order. Telephone 11099, ask Captain Jones. 10964

AMERICAN Austin for sale, perfect condition, owner-driven. Telephone 12045 or after office 79475. -2442

FORD V-8 coupe, 1935-36 model, in perfect condition, US$625 or nearest offer. No brokers. Telephone 68391 between 9-10 a.m. or 1-2 p.m. -2439

WANTED, car perfect condition sedan, 1938 onwards. Telephone 83992. No brokers. -2446

1941 Plymouth sedan de luxe, excellent condition, for sale. Telephone 74500. -2484

1934 Ford coupe, excellent condition with four new tyres, newly overhauled and ducoed, for sale. Telephone 13490, Mr. Hwang. No brokers. -2429

1937 Buick special sedan, excellent condition, US$1,100. Telephone 13879 at office hours. -2452

1936, La Salle, perfect condition, always owner-driven, for quick sale, US$800. Apply office hours telephone 18329. -2472

1941 Studebaker Commander de luxe with radio. Owner leaving. Telephone 33919 between 12 and 2. -2411

DODGE 1934, standard sedan, in good condition, for sale, at US$475. Telephone 10429 for details. 10927

FORD four-cylinder van, new paint, overhauled, for sale. Telephone 74500. -2485

Personal

FOREIGNER, German, wants to improve his English by daily conversation. Apply full particulars, Box 41.3, NCDN. -2498

T. W. appreciates information regarding W. Y. continue informing address Post Office Box 662. 10995

Furnished Houses

LARGE residence with luxurious furniture, 10 big rooms, 3 baths, 4 mow garden, Kinnear Road. Telephone 30085. 10944

AVAILABLE about middle September, vicinity Route Delastre, eight roomed house, new refrigerator, telephone, furniture and fixtures to be taken over. Apply Box 1515, NCDN. -2464

LARGE Residence with luxurious furniture, 10 big rooms, 3 baths, 4 mow garden. Kinnear Road Telephone 30085.

Rooms with Board

KENSINGTON House, Lane 30, 10 Seymour Road. To let one double room with private bathroom, southfacing. Telephone 30179. -2494

PEKIN Apartments, 157 Peking Road, large south room, private bath, suitable married couple or two friends. Telephone 16010. -2509

ROOM available, board optional, separate bathroom. Lane 1220/55 Avenue Road. -2504

FURNISHED double/single room, attached bathroom, excellent food, 1220/50 Avenue Road. -2493

47 Avenue Roi Albert. Well-furnished double-room, private bathroom, large verandah facing south, overlooking large garden, excellent food, suitable two bachelors or married couple. -2455

Houses and Land

FIRST-CLASS foreign residence for sale. Four-storied, ten rooms, with sanitary and heating installations, five bathrooms, with big gardens. Apply Lane 42, House 19, Tunsin Road. -2495

SALE. Hungjao, five-roomed house, garage, greenhouse. Over four mow land. No brokers. Box 1519, NCDN. -2471

FOREIGNER wants to rent or buy, Hungjao district or adjacent roads, five to ten mows land or garden without house, with or without hut. Reply Post Office Box 764. 10979

FOR SALE, most beautiful modern big residence, up-to-date equipment, entirely furnished, with over 6 mow land, in best part of French Concession. Price US$85,000. No brokers. Address Box 980, NCDN. 10818

HOUSES and land, situated in the western district of Shanghai, and Hungjao: if for sale, please write full particulars to The E-W Property Department, 54 Great Western Road, Ground Floor. Telephone 22273. -2281

Dancing

MISS Lillian Grey, qualified instructress in ballroom dances, gives private lessons at Waldemar's Dancing Academy, 1272 Avenue Joffre. -2382

NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road, House 3, Flat 202. Academy exclusively for the English-style ballroom dancing. Lessons are given personally step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. The fee is to be refunded in case they can not. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics. -1871

More Classified Ads. Overleaf